

The Composition or making of the moste excellent and pre- tious Oil called *Oleum Magistrale*.

First published by the commaundement of the
King of Spain, vvvith the maner howv to apply
it particulerly. The which Oyl cureth these
disseases folowig. That is to say, *Cloues*
Contusions, *Hargubush* shot, *Canker*,
pain of the *Raines*, *Apostumes*,
Hemerhoids, olde *Ulcers*, pain
of the *Joints* and *Gout*, and
indifferently all maner of
disseases.

Also the third book of Galen of curing of
pricks and wounds of *Sinowes*.

A method for curing of vvounds
in the *ioynts*, and the maner
how to place them.

Abreef gathering together of certain er-
rours which the common *Chirurgi*
ans dayly vse. Very profitable
and necessary for all *Chirurgi*
ans & all other which are
desirous to knowe the
right method
of curing.

Faithfully gathered and translated
into English by George
Baker *Chirurgian*,

1574.



VERO NIHIL VERIVS

¶ TO THE RIGHT

honourable Edward de Vere

Earle of Oxford, Vicount Bulbeck, Lord of Escales and Badlesmere and Lord great Chamberlain of England, his singuler good Lord and maister, George Baker vvisheth helth, long life vvith much increace of vertue & honor.



IT IS NOT

vnknowene to any

(right honorable)

which haue beene

but meanly conuersant in good learning, how far the Gretiās did surmount all the nations of the world in renown of vertue, learning, politique gouernmēt and noble victoryes. For what nation dooth not reuerēce their sages? what people dooth not

A. ij. imbrace

The Epistle
imbrace their studies? what
Cittie dooth not desire their
gouernment? what prouince
was not subiect to their Em-
pire? yea was not Grecia the
Theatre, Spectacle and light
of the whole world? were there
not in it many famouse Cit-
ties whose peple & inhabitāts
for ciuilitie, whose lawes for
policy, whose edifices for mag-
nificence might seem Ange-
licall, deuine, and celestially? as
Athens and Thebes. &c.

But none more famouse thē
the Cittie of Sparta, whiche
by the space of vij.c. yeeres ex-
celled all the Cities of Grecia
when they moste flourished, both
in

Dedicatory.

in renown of glory and equitie
of lawes, & whē they were sub
dued: this one cittie Sparta by
defending them selues frō fo
rain inuasion atchiued more ho
nor then whole Græcia did e
uer win by enlargiḡ their Em
pire. For when Philip of Ma
cedonia (in his cōquest of those
Ilandish Cuntreyes and his
sonne Alexander after him at
the winning of Thebes (were
proclamed Emperours of Sea
and land, the Spartanes con
sented not therto nor would be
come tributories.

What should be the cause that
this one Citie should lesse fear
the force of Alexander then
all

The Epistle

all other? how became it so in-
expugnable? was it so strongly
fortified with walles and Bul-
warks and warlike munition?
not at all. The courage of
the Citizens was their onely
wall of defence. Did the name
of Hercules (whose progenie
they were) defend them? nay
rather the good counsail of Li-
curgus made them invincible?
who among other things ex-
horted them to indeuer to excel
the whole world in renown of
vertue and glory of valiant-
nes as their progenitour Her-
cules did, whiche if they did
not: it were but vain to vaunt
of their pety degree.

Can

Dedicatory.

Can it be said that the multitude of Citizēns made thē strōg that when by continuall warre the uumber was greatly diminished and their force much weakened? Surely by concord they were preserved.

Such is the strength that the obseruatiō of good lawes doth bring to common welths, such frutes, kindly braunches (not degenerating from a vertuous stock) do yeeld, such commodities proceed from vertue, and contrary effects from contrary causes as may appeer in those same Lacedemonians which afterwards by degeneratiō were brought to the like thraldome
that

The Epistle.

that their neighbours were in,
beeing at length more asha-
med, then proud of their pety
degree, more fearful, thẽ glad
of their long resistance. Such
alteration folowed the chaũge
of gouernment when no iot of
Licurgus lawes, nor any other
steps of their progenitors ver-
tues remained among them, but
eche man neglected his othe gi-
uento the common welth, eche
man as he was able most to pre-
vail exercised tirany ouer his
owne Citizens, eche mã accou-
ted that libertie to doo what li-
ked him, to liue riotously and li-
centiously, eche man studied to
enrich him self, to fortifye his
owne

Dedicatory.

owne house and to fether his
owne nest. But in the mene time
the strēgth of the cōmon welth
decayed and their forrain ene-
myes increaced, and at length
they found by experience how
pernitious a thing it is to abro-
gate good lawes, to chaunge
the countenaunce of a wel go-
uerned state. To race out the
memory of their noble proge-
nitors.

Which example (right Ho-
norable) I wish to be marked
of all noble families and fa-
mouse Cities, that therin they
may cōsider that by vertue they
are preserved and by dege-
neration they fall.

B.

Yet

The Epistle.

Yet doo I not wright these
thīgs to your honor by the way
of exhortation: but rather as a
testimony of that which is alre-
dy apparāt to all men, namely
to your honors study carefully
to ioyne the commendation of
vertue with your nobilitie of
blood and linage, whose desire
it is (with noble Themisto-
cles) so to aduaunce the glory
of your cuntrey (wherby your
owne honor is the more excel-
lent) that no barbarous Siri-
phian may vpbraid your honor
as though it depended onely
of the nobilitie of your country
and family, when as if oppor-
tunitie would serue your honor

I

Dedicatory.

I doubt not would be found in noble attempts and valiant acts nothing inferiour to Themistocles.

In the meane time among infinit tokens: this is one especial signe of your honours heroicall minde, that is in courage, actiuitie and Chiuallry, you your self seek to expresse Achilles and other noble personages, so also your honor doth hartely embrace all suche as excel in any worthy vertue, whether it be to commend & adorne her with her seemly coulours as Homer. Or to attend like handmaids on her as Hipocrates or Galen with their needful art of Chi.

B.ij.

rurgiry

The Epistle

Chirurgie, neither dooth your honor suffer them to passe unrewarded, as may appeer by the moste parte of thē which your honor hath entertaied into your seruice as I myself haue had experiēce since it pleased your honor to entertain me (though farre vnworthy) for my profession in the art of Chirurgie since the which time I haue accounted bothe myself and all my labours whatsoeuer, to be due vnto your honor. So that if by continuall study I might happily inuēt, or by dayly practise in the art of Chirurgie finde out any mistery which other before me had not obtained, I was
fully.

Dedictory.

fully purposed to cōsecrat and dedicate the same vnto your name, not that I am so foolish to think that by any my inuentiōs & labours any thing shold be added to that huge hepe of your heroycal vertues, but partly because (as I haue said) I might transfere them to any other, beeing owing vnto your honor, and partely because the renown of your honours name might obtaine grace for my boldnesse, and bring credit to my labours.

But in the meane time till I shall be able of myne owne knowledge to ad something to the perfectiō of the Art and
open

The Epistle

open some good rule to the reliefe of my countreymen: I haue aduentured to interpret one small work of the fatherly both Phisition and Chirur gion Galen, which I iudged moste necessary for our time, hauing ioyned the same with other treatises, no lesse fruteful then profitable.

Which woork although it agreeth nether with the dignity of your noble name, nor parauenture is answerable to your honours oppinion and expectation of me, and (whiche I must needs confesse) is superfluous to your honour, who can bothe read and vnderstand the same

in

Dedicatory.

in the first tungs wherein the
Authors haue written: yet be
cause other may be releued ther
by, I thought I might bothe
easily obtain pardon, and also
be bolde to vse your honours pa
tronage in this behalf, see
ing the same your honours cur
tesye and clemencye is vsually
extended to all men which doth
not vse to esteem such gifts as
this according to the value,
but accepting willingly the
good meaning of the person.

Thus beseeching your ho
nour to take in good parte
this testimony of my thankfull
hart suche as it is. I besecch
also

The Epistle.
also the Immortall God to vp-
holde the renown of your Ho-
nours name in the noble li-
nage of your noble
Progeni-
tors.



Your Honours humble
and obedient Seruant
George Baker.



To the Reader.



Here are two instru-
ments aswel in Surgery as
in all other Arts whereby a
man is directed to the scope
or purpose which he intendeth, namely
reason and experience.

Reason is occupied about method, and
method as Galen in the first book *De*
methode medendi teacheth, is a contra-
ry thing to experience rashely made
and at aduventure, and proceedeth a sure
way taking iudications of the complex-
ion of the body, of the nature of the disea-
sed parte, of the causes and differences
of the diseases and so orderly passeth frō
iudication to iudication applying apt re-
medyes such as certain experience hath
taught to haue vertue correspondent to
such purpose as learned method prescri-
beth, til at length helth (which is the scope
and end of the art) be obtained.

By this discription of method: ye may
see plainly and distinctly the vse and ne-
cessitie bothe of reason and experience,
but heer must you vnderstand by reason
such learned iudgement as proceedeth by
discretion and certain knowledge of the

C.

iudications

To the Reader.

iudications aboue mentioned, and afterwards maketh apt choise of experiments.

Experience also wherof Galen speaketh is a thing of more perfection then the rude obseruations of vndiscrete practisers of our time, but if they would read Galen his second book, *De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus. cap. r.* they should learn better what appertained to experience how they try and examin their medicins and to iudge truly of their vertues. And reason applyed to true method is the cause of certaintie in Physick or Chirurgie, so on the other parte when it is vsed at randon without discretion and not deriued from true iudication but as fantasies doe feed the idle brain, it is a thing (as Galen witnesseth) ful of great daunger. And therefore he wished the vnlearned practisers of his time rather to vse the experience which they knew inuarely, then to busy them selues with deuising euery man a method after his owne way, which thig passed their capacitie.

Such was the method of Thessalus befoze Galens time, and such is the method of Paracelsus in our time, but what
peril

To the Reader.

peril did insue of y^e rash method of The-
salus: is by Galen in sundry places de-
clared and how great harme hath beene
don and dayly is committed by the Pa-
racellistes both learned Erastus and De-
senius with others do witnesse by their
writings and dayly experience it self tes-
tifieth.

And although the common practizers
do by their experience heale many disea-
ses: yet as Galen saith in the same first
Book of his method they the selues must
needs confesse that the ende of their la-
bour dependeth vpon the pleasure of
fortune. For sithens experience is but the
observation or remembrance of the suc-
cesse had in particuler things as Galen
him self defineth it, and that neither art
nor science consisteth in particularities:
it must needs follow y^e naked experience
maketh no art. And then for asmuch as
those which be healed are healed either
by art or by chaunce, then it must needs
followe that those which cure by experi-
ence without method: do heal by chaunce
and not by art, and therfore are they wel
termed of Galen to await the pleasure
of Fortune.

Thus maist thou louing Reader per-

C.ij.

ceiue

To the Reader.

ceine what great difference there is betwixt him that cureth artificially observing the learned method and order: and the unskilful practizer which after some fantastical devise bred in the braine of the unlearned or by undiscrete experience proceedeth to the same.

So far dooth the one of these differ from the other, as light from darknes, knowledge from ignorance, order from confusion, and to conclude: certaintie from uncertaintie or blinde chaunce. Now let the sick man be iudge, whether is for him the more safetie to be heled orderly, artificially and surely: or to depend upon the hazard of blinde fortune, happy or not happy, at adventure whether yea or nay. But if ye believe Hipocrates. Agere foeliciter est agere prudenter et agere infeliciter est agere imprudenter, to be happy is to be skilful, and to deale unluckely is to deale unskilfully. Therefore have many observations of the daily practises of many men perceiuing yea almoste daily great errors committed in many things concerning mine art of Chirurgery for lack of true method, and that moste of all in the wounds of ioints and Sinewes or Sinewy, or musculous places

To the Reader.

places whiche require peculter & distinct method & order of cure from the cōmon wounds of other fleshy places, and the same being moze painful, and for the greatnes of the accidents which folowe them being of far moze daunger do require therfoze the greater care & moze artificiall handling then any other.

I haue therfoze for loue I bere to my facultie, which I wish void of infamy, and for the hartie desire I bere to the profit of such as be hurt and diseased, indeuoured to set forth some thing in our english tung, as those which are willing to learn: might therby be instructed and directed to the true method and trade of curing the said wounds of Sinowes. &c.

And as Aristotle requireth in Philosophy: the same I think also in Chirurgery moste necessary. Vt exempla sunt non chærilis sed homerica, that is, not to folowe the practise of bunglers or the unskilful sort, but to learne at the best learned.

Then for asmuch as Galen by the Iudgement of the learned of all nations hath excelled all other that haue written in Physick but cheefely in his method: I thought good to translate into our native tung

To the Reader.

tung, his third Booke of the composition
of medicines accordig to places, wherin
bothe learned & abundantly he teacheth
the curing of these wounds whiche my
labour taking for the furtherance of such
as be willing to learne to doe wel, if it be
on thy parte (moste louing Reader) wel
accepted : I haue the hēerin my desire as
for the wilful ignorant I leaue to them
selues.

And thus beseeching God to blesse the
handy woꝝk of suche as faithfully and
charitably deale in the affaires of y^e sick
and diseased : I rest to trouble the any
longer from the reading bothe of the
composition of the moste pretious
Oil called Oleum Magistrale:
and also of Galen him self.

From my house in Lon
don the xv. of Marche

1574



*The Preface to the
Book.*



I*N the Realme*
of Spain there inhabited a people called in the
Spanish tung Moriscus, of the which nation
this Dyl was first practised, unknown to the Spaniards :
which afterwards came to their knowledge and understanding by the baptised
Africans, of the which nation there are a great number in Granado and Aro-
gan, and as yet they follow the orders of the Turks, bothe in their meats, appa-
rel and language, and haue no affinitie with the Spaniards, but only that they
be baptised and become Christiãs. And although they be not as yet growen so
suttle & crafty as y^e said Spaniards: yet neuerthelesse it hath bene wel proued
and seen by experience that they haue had more knowledge then the said Spa-
niards, both in the secrets of nature, and also in the properties of herbs and gene-
rally in the art of curing.

In this said nation, there was one na-
med Aparice, the which about the yeere
of

The Preface

of our Lord, 1566. did take his dwelling place at Madrid a town situated in Castille la neuveue, 12 legues from Tolleta, at the which place the court is most commonly kept: where he did think best to be for his profit, and there did begin to practise the art of Chirurgery and to cure Wounds, Contusions, Hargubush shot, Canckers, pain of y^e Rains, Apostumes, Hemorrhoids, olde Ulcers, pain of the gout, and indifferently all manner of diseases, so that within short time he did such cures worthy of praise that the people (having intelligence of his meruevous experience) resorted vnto him three score miles about, to the end that by his help they might receiue their helth. And after that he had healed them: he delt so fauourably with them, that most commonly he took lesse then they did offer vnto him, and healed them in viij. dayes which the Chirurgians of the Towne could not do in iij. weeks.

In so much that he was esteemed of all men, aswel for the excellency of his art: as also for his great curtesy which he shewed vnto them.

Yet neuertheles as we see that science and vertue is neuer peaceable (although that

of the Booke.

that the common people were wel certified of his labour and seruice) yet the **Dr.** Chirurgians of the town (feeling their perticuler profit and authoritie to decay by this aforesaid Aparice) began to be at great strife with him, and summoned him to appear before the Alcaldes, which are the Judges of the aforesaid town, saying that he did them great iniury & wrong in meddling with the art of the which he had no knowledge, which art did pertain onely to them being sworn to that facultie, and that they would bring in good proof in the common welth, that hee did more harme then good. So that their desire was to haue him imprisoned, to the intēt that if he should fear any thing in the meane time, to absent him self, and also laying many haynous crimes against him. The Judges could doe no lesse then commit him to prison.

Upon whose imprisonment: certain gentlemē and others (which hauing by his meanes receiued their helth of great hurts and diseases, and regarding the profit of the common welth, and also seeing the great wrong which the said Chirurgians vsed against the said Aparice, being so honest and vpight in his dealing

D. ling

The Preface

ling, concerning his art, & that nothing which was laid against him could be approved: thought among them selues that he deserued a better rewarde then he receiued at their hands.

Wherupon they made with one consent a Supplication in his behalf for the payling of him out of prison, the whiche (by reason of his long being sick in prison) they obtained vpon that condition that hee should medle no moze with any cures, vntil suche time as he were authorized.

Yet neuerthelesse many diseased persons being afflicted with diuers greifs, would not abstain from him, but resorted vnto him dayly, the which he would not by any meanes medle with for because of his great charge that he had to the contrary, yet not withstanding the importaunce of the people was so great: that he was constrained secretly to minister vnto them.

The which at length was disclosed vnto the Chirurgians of the town, and immediatly after they made their complaint to the aforesaid Judges and declared vnto them that the said Aparice had done contrary to y^e order y^e was made wher-

of the Booke.

wherupon he was committed to prison again, which caused that the whole assembly of the town bothe Gentlemen, Burgeses & merchants (in his behalf) complained to the Judges, in so much that in th'end it came to the kings eare, which beeing a wise prince and desiring the profit of his common welth: was desirous to knowe the aforesaid Prisoner, and the true & right cause in all things.

And when he vnderstood the iust cause and that whiche the said Aparice did, was by the vertue of a simple Dyl: he was desirous to knowe the composition of it. The which the said Aparice (what for the grief of his wrongful imprisonment and the vncurteous dealing of the Chirurgians) refused to declare, saying that it was the meanes wherby he did get his living, so that if it were commonly knowen: it would be an occasion that he should be no more sought vnto.

When the King perceiued that hee could not obtain it: he offered vnto him (in consideration that he should shew the receipt) a thousand Duckets, which the said Aparice refused, saying that he did holde him self better content with his science then he could with golde & Silver.

The Preface

So that immediatly folowing the said Aparice (being very sore habbled wth his foresaid sicknes, and partly for the grief that he took of his wrongfull imprisonment) ended his life, for the which many noble personages did much lament, thinking that with his dead carcas: this noble treasure should haue been buried, and also the king him self was very sore greeued for the losse of suche a rare and precious science.

Neuerthelesse the said Aparice hauing married a Spanish woman (by the which he had certain childzen) declared the secret of this pretious Wyl vnto her as shalbe shewed heer after.

Immediatly after the death of the said Aparice, the king being very sozry because he could not get the knowledge of such a science: made a diligent serch to knowe if their were any of his freends which had this secret medicine, and also to knowe whether his wife had it, to the which they all answered that there was none other that euer had the knowledge therof but onely he him self, and that he kept it from his owne wife, for fear lest she should (being a woman) disclose it and make it common although she desired

of the Booke.

med patients in her husbands absence,
and also whilest he was prisoner.

At his last imprisonment, he feeling
him self not like to liue because of his di-
sease, and considering that he should leue
his wife and Childzen but in a wofull
state: discovered this secret vnto her, and
did leaue it vnto her for a pretious trea-
sure and there withall gaue her a great
charge that she should not disclose it to
any man, what soeuer shuld be offered vn-
to her for it.

But as in the end all things come
to light, she (for to get her owne lyuing
and her poore Childzens) began to enter-
medle for to cure secretly with the said
Dyl and solde it vnto them whiche stood
in need of it, saying that it was of y^e same
Dyl that her husband had made.

Not wthstanding y^e people (perceiued that
it lasted very long & that it could not be
chosen but that she must haue the receit)
offred vnto her for the composition ther-
of, five hundred duckets, but she answer-
ed that she had it not, and said if she had
it: she would rather dye then declare it.

For the cause of the which sharp an-
swere: she was expressely inhibited from
curing with the said Dyl, neither to sel it
for

The Preface

for any maner price. By y^e which meanes
(what with the counsell of her freends
and necessitie constrayning her) she of-
fred to declare the the secret, in conside-
ration that she might haue the thousand
Duckets, but in th'end she was constrai-
ned to take five hundred Duckes, wher-
unto the King graunted in the p^{re}sence
of certain Physitions and Chirurgians
which were appointed, vnto whome she
declared the secret and shewed by expe-
rience the composition and the manner
how to make it.

And they to p^{ro}oue whether it were
the same or no: applyed it to many disea-
sed persons, and it was found of the same
vertue and effect of that that her husb^{an}d
had made . And then was named by
the Physitions and Chirurgians the
Oyl Magistrale, esteeming it to be the
best and moste p^{re}tious among all o-
thers.

So that when they had iustly approued
that it was the very same secret that
her husband left vnto her: they deliuered
vnto her the five hundred Duckets whi-
che the King promised vnto her.

Then by the commandement of the
King: the Physitions and Chirurgians
of

of the Booke.

of the Town had the perfite knoweledge of it, in such sort, that at this present day almoste all the whole Realme of Spain vseth none other medicines, what manner of hurt or wound soeuer it bee, whiche is a moste excellent and approued Mitigatiue or appeaser of pain, and is a very good secret necessary to be known in a common welth.

And as for my parte: I would it were aswell known and experimented in this Realme as it is there. Therfore for the good wil and affection the whiche I bere towarde my countrey (to the which I am bound to serue to the vttermoste of my power) I thought good to write this secret and to bring it to light, although I knowe that there be some which wil not be wel pleased heerwith, and peradventure wil demand of me the experience of it, for the whiche I do not force seeing that I haue the trueth on my side, and that it is not vnknown to a great number (which haue traueled in the Realme of Spain) the notable and singuler vertues of this Oyle, the which they do dayly sel to all other Nations, and I my self hauing scene the notable vertues therof approued vpon

The Preface

on diuers of our owne nation , at the
hands bothe of Merchants and Marry-
ners which bzought the said Dyle from
thence.

And now chauncing with the Co-
py of the making of the said Dyle, and
beeing so wel assured, that it is the right
and perfet order, and for the which I will
answere: I thought it my dutie to dis-
close such a noble secret, for the profit
of so many as I knowe shall re-
ceiue ayd therby, rather then
to please some perticu-
ler persons.

* * *



The

*The composition of the Oyle
called Oleum Magistrale inuented
by one named Aparice.*



*F*irst you shall take
a quarte of the best and
oldest white wine y may
be gotten, Oil Olif of the
oldest ij. pound then put
thereto these floures & herbs folowing, to
wit. The floures and leaues of Hiperi-
con half a ℞. Cardus benedictus, a quar-
ter of a ℞. Valerian a quarter of a ℞. of the
least Sage a quarter of a ℞. of euery one
of these you shall take the leaues & flow-
ers if it be possible. Then let all these
steep xiiij. houres in the aforesaid wine
and Oile, the next day boile them in a
nealed pot or in a copper vessel, vpon a
soft fire vntil such time as the wine be al
consumed, alwaies stirring it with a
Spattle.

After you haue thus done: take it from
the fire and strain it, and to the straying
ning: put a ℞. and a half of good Venice
Turpentine, then boile it again vpon a
soft fire the space of a quarter of an hou-
re, then ad thereto Olibanum b. vnces,
Mirrah ij. vnces. Sanguis draconis. one
℞. vnce

The composition

once, and so let it boile til the Incēce and the Mirrah be dissolued, then take it of and let it stand til it be colde, then put it into a glasse Bottle and set it vij. or x. dayes in the Sun and keep it to your vse.

The maner to apply the saide

Or according to the qualities of the wvounds or diseases, dooth consist in these vi. thing; folowing.

¶ To the patient, to the preparatife, to the wound, or disease, to the plaister and to the diseased parte.

First the hurted and afflicted partie must vse this Regiment folowing, that is to say, to keep no straight diet, neither in eating nor drinking for fear of weakning the body and hindring of his helth. So that he may eat and drink, as he was accustomed to doe before he was hurt. As for example, he may eat to his dinner new laid Eggs, Mutton, wilde foule of the woods, principally when they haue bled, and likewise at night ye may roste any of these, and if he were accustomed to eat grosse meat in his helth, as Potke, Onions, Garlick and

of the Oyle. Fol. 2.

and such like, he need not to forbere them but to vse them according as his appetite wil serue him and also to drinck wines, if he haue vsed them befoze he was hurt.

Yet neuertheles if he be a body filled with humours, and giuen to a Fever or any other inconuenience: he must vse his meats and drincks with discretion, and if he drinck any wine it must be delayed with water. Notwithstanding Aparice did neuer forbid any kindes of meats to his patients which they were accustomed to vse in their helth.

Secondly, if the wound be great: the patient ought to keep his bed, if he cannot keep his bed: yet at the least he must keep his Chamber without taking any ayze which might annoy him.

Thirdly, hee must keep an order in his lying, that is to say, he may not alwaies lye on one side: but oftē turn from one side to an other, aswel vpon the wounded part as otherwise, and espetially an houre befoze he be drest, to the end that the humours may discead to the græf, which ought to be vsed in wounds aswel with cuts as with pricks as shalbe said in his proper place.

Fourthly, he must indure the Dil as
C. y. hot

The composition

hot as euer it can be possible, for it is the nature of the Oyle to be applyed seething hot, for the hotter he is applyed: the Stronger he is in operation. It is needful also that he abstain from the company of women for because y it would bring great inconueniences vnto him, and not for the time of his healing: but also xx. dayes after, and principally if the wound were great.

¶ A Preparatif.

To prepare the wound before the applying of the Oyl, you shall take good white wine and boill it with one handfull of Cencence, (which is onely to comfort) with the which you shall wash the wound as hot as the Patient can suffer, bothe within and without, then wipe it very wel with a cleane linen cloth before that you apply the Oyl, which shall be shewed hereafter, the occasion and the time how to apply it: and when the aforesaid washing shall not be vsed.

¶ Of the Oyle.

The said Oyl, the more older it is: the better it is and of the greater effect. And you shall remember (as before hath been

been said) to apply it as hot as may be, for by this meanes he shal the finelie perce and heale the wound the soner.

The time of dressing of the wound.

I It is necessarie that if the wound come by any bitings or brawlings: that he be dressed twice a day, and likewise to all other as shalbe said hereafter.

What is to say, in winter at viij. of the clock in the morning, and at thre of the clock at night. And in Summer at ix. of the clock in the morning, and at iiij. at night, because they be the moste convenient houres. But if they be green wounds: after the first dressing you shall not need to chaunge it again until the next day.

¶ The differences of diseases.

The wounds & diseases do differ, for some are olde & some are new, some in one parte and some in another, as in the hed, armes or legs, and other places, for the which the wounds do differ, as shalbe shewed hereafter of every one particulerly, and also the maner & vsage to applye the said Oyle according to the maner and graue of the diseased parte.

The

The composition

The vse of the Implaister that is to be
applyed with the Oyle vpon the
diseased parte.

First for wounds of the hed, you shall
shave away the heare y. or ij. fin-
gers breadth round about the wound.
And then stay the blood with lint or tow
being dipt in the said Oyle, with the
which you shall fil the wound, and vpon
that apply a linnen cloth ij. or thre dou-
ble, which shall couer all the place, (as
far as the here hath been shauen away)
being steept in the prepared wine be-
fore mentioned, and afterwards wrung
out then role it vp. This is it that ought
to be applyed at the first dressing. Also
this is to be vnderstanded, that at the first
dressing: the prepared wine ought not to
be used for feare of causing the flux of
blood.

Also you shall note that if the wound
be very great, or in a dangerous place,
by the which meanes there might ensue
a flux of blood: you shall dresse it but once
a day at the first and second dressing, and
from that time forward, at euery dres-
sing you shall wash the wound with the
prepared Wine as before said bothe within
and without, the wipe it very cleane with
a

of the Oyle. Fol. 4.

a fine linnen cloth that the wound may be made cleane within and without , for it is very needful.

Then afterwarde you shall fill the wound with Oyle and couer it with lint steeped in the same, and vpon that again apply a linnē cloth y or iy. double round about being dipt in the said said Oyle.

And then vpon that again lay an other cloth moistened in the said Wine and wrung as aforesaid.

This is the particuler order of all manner of wounds and must be vsed til such time as you perceiue the wound is vpon healing , and then you shall heale it vp with this Unguent folowing.

¶ The manner to make the Vnguent and how it ought to be vsed.

Take of the said Oyle Magistrale, Venice Turpentine and new Wax, of eche like quantitie, set it on the fire in a little pan, alwaies stirring it the space of a quarter of an houre. Then take it from the fire and let it cool, and whē it is colde: put it in a box and keep it to your vse.

And when you shall haue occasion to vse it: it wil serue bothe for the Unguent, and the Implaster. You shall apply the
Unguent

The composition

Unguent vpon Lint and lay it to the greaf, and afterwards a little dry Lint vpon that, and then applye vpon that again an Implaster made with the foꝛ said Unguent,

¶ Heer foloweth the particuler orders how to apply this Oile Magistrale in euery disease

Foꝛ wounds of the head, you must haue a good consideration whether it were don with stone, staffe oꝛ fall, oꝛ such other like accidents which are commonly called contusions. So that if the wound be healed vp, and that there be ingendered any Apostume oꝛ accidents (which may chaunce by contusion oꝛ bruising of y^e vessels oꝛ breking of the bones) it would be a great offence to the brain.

¶ Wherefoꝛe to auoide such inconueniencies, you shall order it in this soꝛt, that is, you shall haue the heare of the place round about it, and then wash it very wel with the said Wine, then wipe it very cleane, and anoint it round about with the said Oile, and lay round about it linnen clothes steeped in the said Oile, and vpon that again other linnē clothes steeped in the said wine, which shall be
bled

used for the space of v. or vi. dayes or as
according to the grief of the place.

For vounds of the legges.

If the wound be in any of the legges,
and the multieso; one waye partes,
being cut ouerthwart: it must be stiched
according to the bignes of the wound, or if
there be any dislocation of y^e bone, you shall
place him in his due order after the best
maner. Then you shall wash the wound
bothe within and without with the said
wine, & if you fear any accidents whiche
might happen by the violence of the wound,
you shall wash the whole member wth the
said wine. As if it be in y^e arme, from the
shoulder to the fingers ends, & if it be in
the thigh, down to the ends of the toes.
Afterwards anoint the whole member
with the said Oyle & lay round about it
a linnen cloth steeped in y^e said Oyle, & vpon
it another double cloth being steeped
in y^e said wine & wine. And the role
if it be soe that y^e it be neither to straight
nor to back, & as for y^e rest of y^e cure: you
shall finish it in such order as hath been
shewed before in the wounds of y^e head, but
if it chauce that the wound be very great
and that there be lose bones which must
be had out: you shall apply a tent in the

The composition.

lower parte of the wound, for feare lest the wound should shut vp to soon, and by that meanes might fall to some inconvenience. Therfore you shall keep in the tent til such time, as you haue taken out all such things as is against nature.

Of wounds made with Harguhush and thrusts with Swoords, Pikes, and such other like.

First it is necessary to stay the flux of blood as before hath bene said in woundes of the hed, then wash the wound with the foresaid wine and wipe it very cleane. And if it fortune that the wound perce through the member: you shall tent bothe sides of the wound, according to the length therof, to the end that you may purge the wound of Contusion or bruised blood, which might remain in it & so to be drest twice a day. And you shall dresse bothe sides of the wound, as before hath been said, bothe in the washing and anointing. And if it be so that the wound perce through y^e body: you shall tye y^e tent with a threed lest it should slip into the body and so annoy the Patient. And also day by day as occasion shall serue to shorten the Tent.

Of

of the Oyle. Fol. 6.

Of fyvellings and Apostumations.

If what part of the body soeuer ther
chance any Apostume or swelling
whether that it wil come to matter or re
solue: you shall bathe the greued place
with the aforesaid wine, being warmed
and lay thereon linnen clothes (being ste
ped in the said wine and wrung) a good
breadth round about the place, as before
hath been said. And if you seey it resoluē:
apply the sayd Oyle and wine vntil such
time as it be whole. And if it come to
suppuration: you shall vse it as before
hath been taught.

¶ For the Hemerhoids.

You shall wash them with the fore
said wine, and then apply your Oyl
with linnen clothes, as afoze said and
pon that your prepared Wine.

For colde Gouts.

First you shall anoint all the whole
greued place with the said Oyl, then
apply linnen clothes vpon that, being
stepped in scalding water, and wrung
very hard. This don thre or foure
times: shall cease the pain.

For

The composition

¶ For Cankers.

If the Canker be not opened; the washing with the said Wine, and the pledgets steeped in the said Oil and applyed wil cause him to ope, and when he is opened, you shall prosecute the cure as afore hath been said.

¶ For pain in the Raines.

You shall anoint the Raines very wel with the said Oil from the ridge of the back to the belly, then upon that apply a linnen cloth being steeped in scalding water and wrung hard as before hath been said, & upon that again great pledgets of Towe, and you shall wrap his legges very warme with hot clothes and let him lye down upon his bed and cover him warme, then wil he begin to sweate, which sweate wil be an occasion of his helth.

¶ For olde Vlcers.

You shall first cut the line of the Ulcer with a very sharp Razor, then wash it very wel with the foresaid wine and so finish the rest of the cure as before hath been said.

Finis.

Galenes third Book of the
composition of medicens.



Alen (the father
and light of Physick) see-
ing the great abuse whi-
che was in his time in
the curing of wounds
and hurts of Nerues or
spineuies: thought it necessary (in this
his third Book of the composition of me-
dicens) generally to intreate and write
the method or maner of curing wounds
in y Nerues or spineuie partes, which
cure before Galenes time was much a-
bused, and many patients suffered bothe
terrible torments with losse of their lim-
mes and also greuous conuulsions and
painful cramps, not without daügerous
feuers and great putrifaction, hastening
untimely death.

So that there was none that had the
perfect cure thereof, for at the beginning:
they vsed conglutinative and knitting
medicines, which they ought not to haue
don. And if there chaunced any infla-
mation: then they fomented the afflicted
place with hot water, and applyed Cata-

plasmus

The errors
which haue
been vsed
before Ga-
lenes time.

The composition.

plasmus of whete meale, boyled with Hedraeum, that is to say Oil and water boyled together, in the which was a great error and contrary to all true method, for in so doing: the diseased parte quickly corrupted, and came to putrifaction, by reason of vnnatural heat and to

Hot and much moisture, which are the onely and chæfest causes of putrifaction.

Hot and
moist inge-
deth putri-
faction and
corruption.

Hip. lib. 5
Aphorif
20.

Neuerthelesse it doth not followe that at all times drying & cooling things ought to be used, because that the colde is an enemy to the Sinewes, as Hippocrates testifieth, wherfore there must be used drying things tempered with moderate heat, or at the least more declyning to heat then to colde, which ought to be of a subtle and percing substance, for heate alone doth not ingender putrifaction, except it be mixt with abundant moisture.

Method
for the cure
of Rheues.

And after these things being well considered: there must be diligent regarde whether the Sinew be vncouered or not, for if the sinew be vncouered: the medicen ought not to be so strong, for in such a case, gentle and milde medicens are most meet where the Sinew is bare otherwise it wil bring mosse perillous accidents.

These

of medicens. Fol. 8.

These medicens that are her reher-
sed are of a thin suttile substance oꝝ na-
ture, as Succus cerenæus, Succus medi-
cus, Sagapenum of the East, Euphorbi-
um of the West, and the iuce of Tithi-
males. Of minerals oꝝ medicens which
are found in the Earth, some be very sut-
tle as Aphronitru idest Nitrispuma,
the frothy parte of Nitrum, which easely
wil dissolve oꝝ be melted in water. Like
wise these are suttile, Nitrum heroni-
cum and Asia Petra, the floure of which
among all earthly medicens is the most
suttile. Of metalls Lorpim and Sulphur
be both suttile and hot. After these Mily,
verdigrece and Chalcitis a mineralls of
Lime, the which be very hot and some-
what astringant.

Therfoze in the compounding of suche
suttile medicament; we commonly burn
oꝝ at the least wash and such like to miti-
gate the fiercenes of their corrosiue & fret-
ting nature as Chalcitis. And next to
this are placed Spodium, Pompholix,
Psoicum & Chrisocolla, medicens of sut-
tle substance, without any smarting
heate. And of the like qualities are Suc-
cus laurinus and Cedrinus, that is to
say the iuce of Bayes and Cedre. Neuer-
thelesse

The qual-
ties and fa-
culties of
Simples,
which must
be used in
these medis-
cens.

The composition

theleffe the Bay is not so subtle as the Cedre. And of the like qualities and Kindes is the licour or water of Lixium whiche the Greeks call Scaeta, and yet Dile of Cedron is of a greater and more excellent vertue, although that the said Lixium be made of subtle things moſte finely and artificially burnt.

The composition of this ſaid Lixium. Is of a wilde Figge tree, whiche the Greeks call Erineon, and of Tithimales burnt. The beſt of y^e ſaid Tithimales is y^e which the Greeks call Characias, which is the male & the greateſt member. The Corne which the Greeks call Sitera that is to ſay White, and Erus or Orobus is the moſte ſuttleſt, conſidering that they haue no great facultie to heate.

You ſhall vnderſtand that the moſte parte of Simples which are ſuttle and fine are hot. And thoſe which are of groſſer ſubſtance, colde, the reaſon is euident, for the heate is ſuttle and light, and the colde thick and heavy, and doth both reſſe and binde together.

Yet for all that ſome colde Simples haue a ſharp qualite with ſuttle ſubſtance, yet in operation it is cooling, as Menagre

of medicens. Fol. 9.

Winagre, for among all the **Simples** it is moste subtlest.

Cold is an agent qualitie as well as heate.

Therefore it is necessary to haue good knoweledge in the nature and qualite of simples, wherof medicens haue their being. For without the knoweledge thereof: it is not possible to do any thing in this art, and especially in the cure of **Sinewes** worthy commendation. It sufficeth not to haue great store of Receipts, except ye knowe the particuler nature of euery simple. And with hauing knoweledge: he shalbe able to frame his composition him self, according as the nature of the grief shall require.

Method for the knoweledge and facultie of **Simples** and how they must be vsed.

The partit knoweledge of **Simples** is in three thinges, that is to say, of plants, of metalles, and of liuing things, and it is not sufficient to see them once or twice: but you must marke and beholde them often, as in their beginning, growing, state, and declination. For by this beholding: you shall knowe in what time it is best to gather them, if they be not gathered in their due time: the heat of the **Sun** will burne and take away their vertue. And also the place where they must be kept ought to be temperate in heat & moisture, for feare of chaunging

Every thing in his time

All things are kept in their place out of the which as soon as it is remoued it is & more subiect to be corrupted.

The composition

their nature or vertue, for without the knowledge thereof it is not possible for a Chirurgian to haue the true vnderstanding and method to compound medicins nor to gouerne well the curation of diseases.

So then it is necessary to knowe the nature and facultye of Simples which is amply shewed in many good Booke and especially by Galen in his Booke of Simples.

The history
for an ex
ample of
the cōfusio
of ioynts.

I finde a certain history in the fore said Autho: the which I think may wel and fitly be reherfed in this place, to make this more plain to y reader. Upon a certain time there was brought to Galen a childe, hauing a cōfusio or b:ose vp on the first ioynte of his middle finger in such sort y the whole ioint began to putrifye & corrupt, the Galen applyed to the putrified parte a Cataplasme or Pultise, made with Barly mele & war, & someted it with the Lixiuu roūd about the afflicted place, but where there was greese and pain: he made sometation with hote Oyle, and then after the moisture was drawen out, by the applying of dry wul, he vsed a medicine made with Oil, war and Euphorbium, by the which meanes he

of medicins. Fol. 10.

he preserved the ioynt. The like he did to an other which came to him in winter which had great colde with pain in his knee continually, the which he cured in like maner with Dile and Euphorbium, for the Sinewes and tendones do receiue all one curation, and the accidents that chaunceth to the one: chaunceth to th'other. For the names of such passions or griefs it is no matter, for because it is not the names that do either good or harme. But it is the facultie of the medicins which doth all. Let vs return to the cure.

The tendones are dryer then the sinewes

Afterwards the said Childes finger began to putrefie more and more, and he began to feel pain and grief bpwarde in the whole places. Then Galen in the place of Barly mele: y^e tenth day, did vse the mele of Orobus wth the said Lixiuu, or Staeta wherewith the Patient began to amend, and within iij. dayes was eased of his pain, sauing that there remained in y^e brused place, a certain Neruous or knotty substance muche like vnto a great tendone y^e which was redy to fall, & after being halfe rottē: fel all togithers, which did make many think, seeing this knotty substance: that the Sinew had

Staeta was made of stilled wild fig leaues

C.ij.

ben

The composition

The tendons and their situation.

been altogether rotten, which was for lack of the knowledge of their Anatomy, and for lack of that knowledge they did not consider how the Tendons or Cordes are covered with the said Nerves, Membrana as defensatives, not only throughout the inside of the hand: but from thence go in order to all the fingers.

Then after that Galene had taken away that which was putrified from the said bꝛoꝛse: the corde was very sound and cleane, & then he used Troscis dissolved in Sapa, & applyed it in y^e foresaid Nervous parte, & made particuler unction again and in like maner used the Pultis, and the anointing with Euphorbium as aforesaid. And when he had thus done: the fourth day, did think with him self what medicin that were best then to applye, and considering that if there were no inflammatiō or distemperance: it were best to apply skinning things, but if there were any inflammation: then he thought best to use moderate drying things without Cicatrifying or skinning.

And when he did see there was inflammation: he used the medicament that is called the grān Plaster of Epigoni, which the Greēks call Iſis. The whiche Emplaster

Emplaister you shall finde in his second
book of composition of medicins in gene-
rall, then afterwards for to finish the
cure: he vsed an other medicine compos-
ed as foloweth.

Rec. of wax, drachmas 150. Tereben-
thinæ, drachm. 200, Seui vitulini, drach-
mas. 50. Galbani, drachmas 24. Manne-
thuris, drachmas 24. Salis amoniaci,
drachmas 12. Aeris vsti, drachmas 12.
Aloes, drachmas. 12. Squame æris, drach-
mas 24. Alluminis rotundi, drachmas
24. Alum plū, drachmas 8. Chalchitis
drachmas. 8. Miscos, drachmas 8. A-
popenex, drachmas 8. Erui, drachmas
6. Ammoniaki, drachmas. 6. Mineii ru-
bi, drachmas 6. Aceti, drachmas, 3. O-
lei hemi. 2. consequently when Galene
had thus vsed it: thē he came to sicatri-
satiles and for the outwarde parte
he applyed Euphorbium
mingled with Wax
& Rosin in forme
of an Emplai-
ster.



The composition
Method for the curation of
the wounds of Nerues or Sinewes
and of what facultie the medi-
cins which must be applyed
ought to be,



Alen in his method of wounds of Nerues, did vse Liquid medicines and sometime Emplaisters. And without the wound about the place, hee applyed very soft Ul with hot Oile. Sometimes also he vled Oil with a little Vinagre.

Vinagre
is an ene-
to Sinewes.

But in such sort that the colde vertue of the Vinagre was without offence, nevertheless the subtlenes or persing vertue did remain, and two or thre times a day did vnbinde the wound to see if the medicine did make any fretting in the Ulcer or soze. And if it caused any graie or pain: then he somented it with Oil as hot as the patient could indure.

All colde
things are
contrary to
the Nerues

For if it be but warme: it wil doe more hurt then good, and much worse if it be colde, for the colde doth stop and hinder out breathing of the member. But the heate doth resolve and make thinner. &c
As for the vse of water: it must bee in
such

such sort vsed that at no time in the curation it touch y^e Ulcer. Therfore when it doth chaunce y^e there remaineth any clotted or congeled blood to be taken away out of the wound: it must be done wth Oil.

And for an example: Galen reciteth an history of one which being hurt, was foure dayes without the feeling of any pain, and when he did see that ther was no inflammation: he w^{ent} abroad about certain earnest busines which he had to do, the wether being very colde and taried somewhat long: then he returned to his house with great grief and pain, even to the very nape of his neck. When Galen being called after that he did see the pain that the Patient was in: made somentation with hot Oil all about the pained place, and applyed great quantitie of mul moistned in Oil, and the liquid medicines made with Euphorbium and Castorum, and by this meanes the paine was eased, and after that he had slept: all the accidents did cease.

Therfore it is very profitable to applye the Mul very warme, and so continue it whether it be applyed with Oile, or Oile and Vinagre, which may wel be done, if you apply also vpon it dry

Mul

An history
to proue,
that al cold
is contrary
to y^e wounds
of Hercules.

The composition

Wul.

And if it be in the Winter: the patient must keep his house vntill the fift or sixth day of his grief. For if he be free from inflammation vntill the seventh day, and that he feel no maner of pain or grief then he is without daunger.

Also you shall keep in memory that in this maner of cure, colde Oyle & astrigent is contrary. But there must be vsed the subtlest Oyle that may be gotten, as very olde Oyle, for lack of the medicine that is made of Euphorbium or Cinagre, or other such proper medicine: Galen dooth teach to take in their rowme, Propolis being very new, liquid and fat, and very olde Leuen, or els of the iuce of Tithimall, with newe Leuen, or Propolis liquified in Oyle with Leuen, dissolved in very sharp Cinagre, and the Oyle must be very olde.

The flours
for to make
Cataplas-
mus.

The floures that are to be vsed to make Pultasis or Cataplasemus of: are Farina, Fabarū, Orobi, id est erui Lohi. Ciceris vel Lupinorum, Amarorum polenta, made of Barly with Oximel, these Cataplasmus be not onely good in boisterous people: but also to all others, whether there be any inflammation or no.

For

of medicins. Fol. 13.

For lack of these aforesaid medicins you may vse thele Cataplasmus folowing, that is to say Propolis beeing new, Liquid and fat, and apply it vpon the wound, sometime with Leuen alone and sometimes with bothe, & sometimes with mele of Orobis and Leuen, but the Leuen must be very clde, and contrarywise the Propolis must be new. If it be olde: you must soften it with Oile by the fire, or in the Sun, or els you may vse the iuce of Tithimales mingled with Leuen or Oxelam, the Vinagre must be very sharp wherewith the Oxelam is made.

These be medicins which may soon be had in a redines for lack of others, whiche at necessitie Galen did vse in wounds of Nerues. By this you shall note then that the medicins whiche be applyed in wounds of Nerues, in what maner so euer it be: ought to be actually hot, and for the punctures or prickings of Medones, the medicen which is made of Euphorbium and olde Oile, in the forme of a Liquid cerat is very good and proper.

And with the said medicin Galen did heale one which was hurt in a fendone, within the space of foure daies.

Then there was one y^e seeing the good
success

Medicins
which are
easy to be
prepared.

The composition

successes that he had with the Euphorbium and Dile) thought to take an example by the said curation, and did use new Euphorbium whereof did followe great heat and pain with corrosion in the Ulcer, in so much that he was constrained to call Galene to remedy it, the whiche by somentation of Dil and Vinagre did appease the pain and diminish the accidents, wherefore it doth apper (as before hath been said) that you must not neglect to have the knowelledge of the faculties and kindes of approved medicines, and of them whiche wil soon lose their strength, from the others which do keep and maintain long time. For Euphorbium is one of these kindes y wil lose his heat very soon, which is easy (by the colour) to be knowen. For if it be new: it is of an asshie couloure. But if it be olde: it is of a pale or yelow colour, & for that cause it is very dry, & wil hardly be dissolved in new Dil, for in y mingling it doth drink by the Dile incontinent, wherefore to dissolve it wel: it must not be mingled together with Dile all at one time, but laboured in a mortar by little and little for fear of running togethers.

Euphorbinum is one of the Simples which

Note this
wel.

Euphorbiū
to knowe
whether it
be olde or
new.

The maner
how to dis-
solve the
Euphorbi-
um and the
nature and
quality.

of medicins. Fol. 14.

which wil soon lose his heate, and doth not keep long, which is knowen easely only by the colours without tasting of it.

Euphorbi-
um is hot
in the iiij.
degree.

Truely when it is olde, it is not of an Asshye colour as it is when it is new, but it doth decline toward a pale or yellowish colour, and if it be new: in the tasting of it, it will bee so hot that it wil burn the tung. But if it be olde: you shall feel no great heate in it. neuerthelesse, Euphorbiū doth keep his vertue longer then Tapsia, for Tapsia in i. yer loseth his strength very much & in ii. yers loseth his strength utterly & is good for nothing. But Euphorbiū if he be good when he is new, y is to say if he be hot & burning as safore said: he wil last thre yeres, sometimes foure yeres & to the fifth, but the he doth vi. lose all his force & strength.

For whiche cause Galen did vse often times olde Dile without war, for be cause that the Euphorbium was of five or six yeres of age. So that the vse of the Euphorbium cannot be comprehended by waight, for when it is new: ye must put twice so much Dile, and thre times so much War, and if it be olde, the more Dile shalbe put to it and the lesse War.

Wherefore if you will make the for-
H. y. said

The composition

The manner
how to vse
the Euphor-
bium whe-
ther it be
olde or new

said medicament in fourme of a Liquid
cerat: you shall put foure times so muche
Oile as Wax. But if you wil make it
in fourme of a Plaister : you shall put
thereto as much Oile as Wax, and prin-
cipally if the Wax be olde and dry. For
if the Wax be new: you shall not need so
much Oile, and lesse in Summer then
in Winter.

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes.

That is to say a Cerat or Ciroleine,
you shall take of the best wax, liquid it in
Oile, then ad to the vi. parte of Euphor-
bium, and temper it, as aforesaid, or els
as foloweth.

The quali-
ties and di-
fferences of
Rosins.

Rec. Euphorbium, drachmas. i. wax,
drach. 6. Oile, drach. 5. or 6. And for be-
cause that the Wax is not so cleauing
and viscus as Rosin or Witch is: ye shall
ad to either of the Cerats, Wich or Rosin,
or of bothe, and then ye shall not need so
much Oile as you should haue down, if it
had been made onely with Wax. And
this is to be noted that you ought to haue
a diligent regarde to the moisture or dry-
nes of the Rosins, for you haue some more
drier then other some, and others again
be more liquid. Of the drier of these
kinds

kindes is that whiche some call Fricta, and others Colophonia. After the same kinde dooth follow, that which is brought in erthen pots, which is vnclarified, and when it is clarified: it is like the fore named Fricta.

There is an other kinde which is called Pityinon phisema, that is to say German Pitch which is moze dryer then the other two aforesaid, the which Galen did iudge not to be vsed in this cure because of his vnclaynes but did vse the (aforesaid) Fricta.

There be diuers kindes of these (as before hath been said) of the which some wil remain moze liquid the other some, for the Turpentine wil remain mozte liquid, the other dooth soon dry, as Strobolina and Abiotina, and of these two, the hottest is Strobolina, and next vnto them in heat: is Turpentine.

As for the Resin of Cipres I do not recker, for Galene neuer durst nor would vse it in any Plaisters to be applyed to Narues, because it is astringant. The best and principall of all these kindes of Resins: is Turpentine not for his heat, for Strobolina and Abietina (as before hath been said) are hotter.

The qualities and faculties of Resins according to their degrees

The Turpentine is the mozte principall of all Resins.

The

The composition

The whiche Turpentine Galene did vse by experiments, the great vtillitie that was in it to mundify, to resolue, and to draine, and is very comfortable to the Nerues: witnesses also therunto Dioscorides and Anabarzeus.

And when you wil haue the Cerat very cleauing: you shall put to the more Rosin (as is afore said) and mix it according with the Oile and war.

The Emplaister which Galen did vse.
Y Du shall take of Turpentine, and put therto three times so much war, Then ad to them the ry. parte of Euphorbium, if you knowe not whether the Euphorbiū be exactly hot or no: you must proue when the medicine is made by this meanes, that is, ye shall strike a little of it vpon a linnen cloth, and apply it vpon the thigh or arme, and there let it remain for a certain time, and if you perceiue that it doth somewhat warme: then is the midicine temperat, and if it do cause no maner of sensible heat, or els that he giue more feruent heat then he ought: it is certain y the medicine is either to weake or to strong. The heat may be diminished by adding the more of Oyl
and

Notz this
wel.

and wax, and also it may be augmented by adding to of the Euphorbium, for the confection of these kindes of medicins, the Propolis is y^e best and most conuenient amōg all other kindes of Rosins, but it ought to be new & fat, because it will the better drawe to the outwarde parte, the thick vapours, and superfluous humours, but Rosins are to be mingled with Wax, onely to giue thicknes and forme to plaisters, and are not so conuenient in this curatton as Propolis is.

The vtility
and cōmo-
dity of
Propolis.

¶ Therefore you shall note that in tender & soft complexion: y^e medicins ought not to be so strong, as in strong & boisterous complexions. For y^e Cerat which is mingled with olde Oyle is very conuenient in some, and likewise Fermentum, that is to say Leuen, is very good so it be olde, for the older it is the better, because it doth bothe resolute and attract more then new, moreover Sulphur Viuum is very good in these aforesaid compositions, and it may be vsed with Tetrapharmacū. Also Aphronitrum may be vsed and Beronictum litrum, so that it be not grauely, which may also be mingled with Tetrapharmacum.

Arsenicum which is called in the Attique

The composition

Quenched.
Lime.

Metalla lo
tione et
adustione
fuit initi-
ora,

This ought
to be knowe
in the cure
of Nerves.

Note. }

liquefung, Arenicum, being mingled
with Tetrapharmacu is profitable, and
for lack of these you shall vse Sandaracha
as of Lime quenched and vnquenched,
washed & vnwashed. But there must be
lesse of the vnwashed then of that which
is washed : for because that it is more
sharper then that which is vnwashed.

Now then to haue the perfitt knowe-
ledge to heale woundes of Nerves, it is
needful to knowe the end and intention
of the cure, likewise the facultie of simple
medicines the which in this cure ought
to be alwe and resolute without excessive
heat and without great sharpnes or by-
ting. And likewise it is needful to know
and vnderstand perfectly the Anatho-
mye. And the nature and complexion of
the members of the body, and perfect-
ly to vnderstand the difference between
the Tendones membranes & ligament
for when occasion shall serue to stich any
wound : you must not touch the tendones,
for the Tendones and the muscles haue
coniunction togithers, therfore when the
muscles be separated: there must be ve-
ry good heed taken in the stitching of them,
lest you cause pain, for if they doe in-
dure any pain: it causeth conuulsion, and
then

then afterwarde turneth to putrifaction, and so all the partes there abouts dooth suffer the like accidents, yet neuertheless the musculous flesh may wel be stitched as shalbe hereafter said. Therefore to haue perfit knowledge of the Tendons, this is to be vnderstanden, that therbe two kindes: that is to say, the one round like vnto a corde, for which cause the ancient writers haue so called them: the others be flat like vnto membranes, wherof some passe along by the thighe neer vnto the knee. Also they are within the palines of the hands and the soles of the feet.

Now we wil return to the matter, in wounds of Nerues you must not make fomentation with hot water, as the Physicians before Galenes time did: nor yet vse Cataplasmus made wth wheat meal, and boyled with Hydrelæum. for Galen made onely fomentation with Oile, and the medicines also said, by which meenes he healed many. And being but of the age of xxviij. yeres, at whiche time hee came from Alexandria into his owne country, did inuent and deuise the maner to cure the wounds of Nerues: and since that time hath been many goodly cures, Galen.

Of tendons
their kinde
formes &
situations

A note of
Galen.

3.

by

The composition

by the method and medicines aforesaid. And now for an example marke this history which is recited.

Upon a time (among others) there was a certain Captain at war, the whiche had a wound in his thigh, transversales, the whiche wound was of a great depth, that the one side was drawen upwarde & the other downwarde towards the knee, & for to heale the said wound: Galen did not doubt to stich it in the muscularous partes. Nevertheless he gave good respect in touching of any Tendon, for he knew that the muscles might well be stiched without danger and not the tendones, albeit that some ancient Physicians doe stich but onely the upper lips of the skin, though the wound be never so deep, for they did fear to stich the muscles, and there were others whiche would stich the fleshy parts of the muscles, but they were of the upper parte of the wound and not in the depth,

Wherefore when there did chaunce any deep wound being transversales: he did boldly stich the muscularous partes. As for the other wound made according to the length of the member: it is not needful to stich them, for with good and convenient

conuenient rowling the musculous parts
may wel be agglutinated.

Wherfoze they which be ignozant in
the Anothomy, doe fear to stich the mem-
branes with the muscles; but Galen be-
ing learned in that matter, did stiche
them safely & without danger, although
that the large Tendones are muche like
the membranes, yet for all that, there is
difference, for the Tendones be more
hard and of a grocer substance, then the
said membranes be. Except it be in the
muscles of Abdomen, which the Prince
Auicenna calleth Mirac, for in y place
they be very tender and suttile, as the
membranes be in all points, except it be
in the straight muscles.

By this it appereth that the iii. parte of
phisick which the greks call Chirurgia
that is to say, the which is exercised by
handy operation. Pharmaceutice, that is
to say by medicines as to y Apothecary.
Diaitetic, by regiment of the life, haue
need one of the other: wherfoze he whi-
che dooth take vpon him this profession:
ought exactly to be exercised in these iii.

After that he first hath had the perfect
knoweledge of the Theorick, that is to
say speculatiue, in the whiche is taught

A. y.

the

The differ-
ence between
the tendons
and mem-
branes.

Note this
place wel.

The composition

the method to cure by reasons and Demonstrations, and if he be ignorant in any of these: he is not worthy to be called a good Chirurgion, and shall neuer be able to do any thing, which shalbe to the profit or easement of his Patients.

The composition of medicines for wounds of the Nerues made of metalles.



Amongst the metalls you must auoid them which are astringant, and principally in the prickings of the Sinewes.

The substance of
metalls.

But the abstersiues, as Acrisquama, & others are profitable. And this must be noted y all metalls are partly of a groce and terrene substance, because that there dooth contain in them, much earthy nature, wherfore they do require to be prepared, to the end that they may be more subtle. One way to prepare them is this.

To prepare
the metalls.

First the said metalls ought to be laboured in a mortar, onely with very strong Clinagre, which hath a pearcing facultie, and ought to be so laboured very long.

There be some of the said metalls that
wil

wil not wel be beaten, although they be very long labored. Neuerthelesse they may easely be dissolued as Chalcitis, moly and such like, but others may be beaten and reduced into powder, as Aeris Squama and such others. And this you shall note, that Chalcitis & Erugo if they be burnt: they haue lesse sharpnes in the, wherfore the greater quantitie may be occupied when any medicine is made.

The Pastils of Trocis of Andronis Poluidas and Pacion, be right excellent and conueniable in wounds of Sinewes, so that they be dissolued in Sapa as they ought. Excellent
pastils.

Sapa is made of Must, that is to say sodden Wine, but the said Must ought to be made of sweet Raysons, and not of sower, which are Abstersiues and of the latter running of the Rub, the whiche wine must be boyled vnto the consumption of the half, and with the said Wine the Pastils may be dissolued, to be applied vnto the Nerues which lye bare. But when you vse them, you shall take that kinde of Poluidas, for they be moste temperate, and principally in those bodyes which are temperate & tender, in which bodyes all y^e kindes of Pastils ought not to Sapa and
wherof it is
made.

The composition

to be vsed, but medicins according, which we haue al redy spoken of, and wil speak hereafter, for all bodies be not of one temperature, for they differ in three things, that is to say, as for their temperature, secondly in the augmentation of their age, and last in their states and exercises, as they whiche work much, or liue idly. Wherefore it foloweth that no medicine can bee conuenient, in all bodies. And for this cause you must haue two sortes of medicines, the one strong; and the other weake, and then when necessitie doth require, the mixtures may be according to the temperature of the body.

A method
worthy to be
noted.

According
to the tem-
perature of
the body &
medicine
ought to be
compoun-
ded, prepa-
red and ap-
plied.

¶ Medicins for strong and boisterous people.

Rec. Aeris squama parte. 3. Misyois crudi partes. 2. Chalciteos cruda parte 1. Ceræ parte. 12. At the beginning when Galene prepared this medicament: he did put to it Arsenicon, and after that when he sawe that it was superfluous: he left it cut.

¶ Medicine for delicate and tender complexions,

Rec.

of medicins. Fol. 20.

Rec. Misfios combusti, Chalcitidis
vltiana, parte, 1. Aeris squamæ partes,
4. Ceræ, parte. 18.

Medicin for mean complectiōs whiche
Galen did often vse.

Rec. Misfios vlti. Chalcities vltæ, E-
rugini vltæ ana, parte, 1. Aeris squamæ
part, 3. Ceræ, part. 5.

For to make these medicines, the
quantitie of the Dile ought to exceed the
quantitie of the Wax, as if there be vij.
vnces of Wax, you shall put xij. vnces
of Dile (which is a pound) and the Dile
must be like the Dile of Sauen, that is to
say, of a suttile substance, and not astring-
gant, and the olde Dile is best. Where
fore new Dil which the Grekes call Ho-
motribes, is neither good nor conueni-
ent.

Note that
Galenes
pound
is but xii.
vnces.

After that the metalles haue bene
wel beaten long time with Minagre: you
shall ad to of Thus, but it must be white
and good, then again you shall beat it
with the metalls, before y^e you ad to the
Cerot, but the quantitie of y^e Thus shal-
be the half of the medicins, for to make
the medicine in a meane temperature.
And if you wil make it more weak: you
shall

The composition

Shall ad to moze then the half of Thus.

And if you wil haue the medicin moze sharper : you shall not put to the halfe of Thus in the forsaide medicine. It is expedient that ye mingle some Rosin wth the Tar and Oil, neuerthelesse you ought to consider, that if you doe put to it Strobolina, that y^e medicin wilbe moze stronger and sharper, and if you put to it of Terebenthine: the medicin wilbe moze softer and meane in sharpnes, and if you wil haue it betw^{en} bothe: you shall put to it Abietine or Benjamin larix, which is one of the moiste Rosins, and is of substance like vnto liquid Vich, whiche some merchants and Factors sel for Terebenthine, to them that knowe it not, nor can discerne the one from the other.

The facultie and qualitie of Larix.

Yet notwithstanding there is great difference which may be easely knowen by the taste and by the sharp smel which he hath moze then Terebenthine, neuerthelesse their strength doth not differ much.

Wherefore if you wil make your medicine in forme of an Emplaister: you shall mingle with your Tar, the vi. parte of the said Rosin, which is for a pound of tar: y. vnces of Rosin, and if it be liquid
and

and fat, half an ounce shall suffice. And when you wil not make the medicin in forme of an implaister : you may leaue out the said Rosin, but you may ad to of Galbanum sōtimes asmuch as of Thus according as need doth require . For when you put to asmuch Galbanum as Thus: the medicament is the gentiller, and when you will haue it more stronger : you shall put to it but half so muche Galbanum, and sometimes the lesser waight or quantitie, as if there be iij. dragmes of Thus, and iij. drams of Galbanum: the medicine shalbe the more mitigatiue and gentle. But if you put to but ij. drams of Galbanum: the medicine wilbe somewhat stronger . Wherfoze in sensible and tender bodyes or Caco-chime it is expedient to haue the medicine to be prepared with the more quantitie of Galbanum. Then when you wil make your medicine to be applyed to the Nerue beeing bare or discovered: you shall not put in so much Galbanum for fear of causing pain, for the Sinewes beeing bare may not abide any strong medicine.

This is ment be-
cause the
Galbanū
is more li-
quid then
the Thus.

Among the simples, Vinagre is sharp and very painful, and for that cause Dil

is,

is

The composition

is applyed with it, and also sometimes Galbanum, and for lack of Galbanum: you may take such greaces that are of fine & subtle substance, as of wilde beasts, that is to say, of Lions, wilde Bores, Leopards or Beares.

**The chiefe
of the best
greaces.**

**Note this
for they
which doe
not exercise
the body
doth engender
humours
grosse and
colde and
undigested**

Likewise of flying fowles, as of wilde Ducks and such other like, in their sted you may take of Cocks, Hennes or Chickens, but this is to be noted that the greaces of wilde flying fowles and whiche doe live abrode in the felds, are better then of them whiche be nourished about the houses, for those whiche be nourished within or about any houses: are more heavy, and their fat is of a more grosse substance and more moist, for because that they are shut up, & haue no scope to flye or run as the others doe, for the exercise & stirring of their bodies doth lighten and make fine their grosse humours.

When you wil haue your medicin of the thickness of a Cerot: the must be added to the third or fourth parte of Oyl, or if the greace be very moist: you may put to the one half of Oyl, and so after such sort as shalbe thought good, but if the greace be mene betwixen bothe, that is to say neither too dry nor too moist: you shall

of medicins. Fol. 22.

shall ad to the third part of wax, the whiche Cerot shalbe profitable for many purposes, and is called Dialteaton, that is to say made with Talow and greace.

¶ The Medicine which is called
Dieuphorbium.



¶ I haue spoken hertofore of the qualitie, nature and facultie of the Euphorbium, and after what sorte it wil keep, & how in time he loseth his strength and how he must be knowen by his colour and substance. Now we wil intreat of the medicines whiche are compounded with the said Euphorbium, and is made as foloweth.

Rec. Euphorbii, parte, 1. Cera partes
3. Olei, partes, 4.

¶ To the composition of this medicine the wax ought to be triple, that is to say, it is times so much in respect as of the Euphorbium and the Oile the fourth part, but the Euphorbium must be new and good. The vse of this medicine is profitable in the punctures of Nerues, and especially when it is feared y^e the wound wil close by, therfore it is necessary to haue a
B. y. respect

The vertue
of this medicine.

The composition

respect to the strength of y^e medicin, for if it be to weake y^e quantity of Euphorbiū may be augmented, sometimes there may be added to the half of Euphorbium. & sometimes as much as of wax or more. Same ly if the Euphorbiū be old, for it must be according to the strength of the patient. But if the medicine be too strong: you may weaken it by adding to of some Oil, or els to make another more weaker according to the forme and maner aforesaid. And if you wil knowe whē the medicine is too strong: you shall marke these signes that follow, that is to wit, if the Patient feelth great heat with Erosion, or if the partes about it be hotter then they were before, or if the pricking pain bee more raised up then it ought to be, or if the side of y^e said prick haue any inflammation.

Signes for
to knowe
whether
that the me-
dicine be too
strong.

Therefore for to chuse apt and conuenient medicins: it is needful to make the composition in the which there is put iij. times so much wax as new Euphorbium, the whiche is more stronger then the other. If there be v. times so much wax: the composition shalbe more weake and gentle. And if there be iij. times so much wax: the composition shalbe mene between

between bothe. And if you wil haue your
 Unguents such as the Whisitions call A
 copa, that is to say taking away of we-
 rines or pain: you shall put to iiij. times
 so much Dile as Wax. But if you wil
 haue it in forme of a liquid Cerot: you
 shall put to double of Dile to the Wax
 and if the Wax be dry: you shall put to
 of Dile ij. partes and a half, whiche is to
 say, for one pound of Wax, ij. pound and
 a half of Dile. And if you wil make it
 plaister wise: there must be added as
 much Wax as Dil, namely if the wea-
 ther be temperat. And if the wax be to
 olde and dry, and that the weather be
 colde: there must be somewhat more Dil
 then wax. But if the wax be new and
 moist, and the weather hot: there must
 be somewhat more Wax then Dile, that
 is to say, for one pound of wax: iij. vnces
 of Dile, & in the composition of the medi-
 cine, for the better mingling of the Dile
 and Wax together: you shall add to some
 Rosin and principally of Terebenthine
 or in stead Colophonia, and if you doe ad
 as much of it as of Wax: the which doth
 make the consistence of the Cerot, and
 note, that which is moste liquidest: is
 the best, even in like sorte as of the Ros-
 ins

Without
 labour.

Unguents
 Acopa.

The composition

ings. And if the Rosin be liquid, as is the new Terebenthine : it shall suffice to put in the third parte, in respect of the War.

When Galen did compound any medicine, wherein is Rosin and war, it is to be understood that hee ment not that which was dry and olde: but such kindes of Rosin and War that were of a mene substance, for els being mingled with the others wil soone dry and lose their strength, and that for two causes. The first by the intemperature of heat of the weather, and secondly by the reason of being to long kept. As for Propolis: it is no other thing but white War, and it is more conueniable in plaisters and Cerots then Rosin or Pitch. And more Galene doth account Terebenthine among the Rosins, and is moste conuenient of all the Rosins in the fore said plaisters and Cerots.

¶ Medicines made of Simples whiche wil dissolue.

These Simples which soloure are liquible, that is to say, which wil dissolue vpon the fire, and whereof Cerots and Plaisters be made, and may be

of medicins. Fol. 24.

be boiled with moist things as with water, Wine and Vinagre.

The simples, which are these that follow, Propolis, Tar, Rosin, Ladanum and Seuum, that is to say, Talowe, and Galbanum, whiche must be prepared in a double vessel commonly called Balneum Mariæ, whiche is as much to say, in putting of the foresaid simples within some vessel, and then to set it in a Cauldron of water vpon the fire. There are also simples y^e wil aswel dissolue without fire as with fire, in moist things as Gutta Ammoniacki, y^e licour of Sagapeni, Panacis, Cerapion and Oppoponax.

Rec. Oppoponacis, Galbani, Terebenthine, Propolis, ana parte. i

You ought to take good heed that your Propolis be neither dry nor olde, but for lack of the other: you may put in such as may be gotten, but it must be double in waight and the other Simples must be new and liquid.

¶ A nother of the same effect.

Rec. Aseti sexta i. Picis. i. pound. Oppoponacis 4. unces, the Pitch must be boyled with the Vinagre. Et fiat.

These

The composition

The vse
and facultie
of these
medicines.

These medicines aforesaid are good in punctures of Nerves, and for biting of mad Dogs, and principally for a wound made by any venomous beast, by the reason that they are piercing, and do keep the sides of the wound from shutting together by the which meanes the venom which lyeth within: shall the more easily be drawn out. But for because that the said medicines are strong: you must vse them in strong & boisterous bodies.

And if the said diseases, do chaunce in tender and delicate people, as womē and little Children: then they must be liquified with some kinde of Oil, or resolute Unguent, namely Amaricum and Opobalsamum,

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and in sted of these Sussinum and Ciprinum, or if these be not to be had: you shall take Oil. Or if it be in Alexandria, you shall take Oleum ricinum and Rhaphaninum, for surely there is abundance of this aforesaid in Alexandria, & also through all Egypt. But there is not to be found Oleum sinapinum but with great difficultie, the which Oile if it be put in the aforesaid medicament: there is no doubt but that it will be much more stronger

of medicins. Fol. 25.

stronger and better to keep open the punctures of the Nerues, and if you haue no Oppoponax to make the said medicin withall: you may take Sagapenum dissolved in Wine, Rosin or Propolis, or some greaces, being very olde so that they be sharp, and of a suttle substance, as of a Lyon, Leopard, Beare or Fox or els of wilde Ducks.

The greaces which are most requisite in this medicine.

Or els these greaces following being very olde, of a Bul or of a Cote. And this is to be noted, that the older the greaces be: the more sharper, and namely the greace of a Hog the which is more soft and moist then all the aforesaid. And of the like nature is Wine and Vinegre and Mary, but of all Maryes: the best is the mary of a Hart, or of a Calf. Of these aforesaid medicines Galene dooth counsaile to haue in a rediness, the which he did alwaies vse in punctures of Nerues, wherewith he had good successe.

The vse of Pigeons dung.

F Or because that Pigeons dung is sharp: it must be vsed in the stead of Euphorbium, neuerthelesse it is of a more suttle substance then Euphorbium, wherfore it is more conuenient in strong

L.

and

The composition

**The vse
and facultie
of these
medicines.**

These medicines afoze named are good in punctures of Nerues, and for biting of mad Dogs, and principally for a wound made by any venemous beast, by the reason that they are percing, and doe keep the sides of the wound from shutting together by the whiche meanes the venim which lyeth within: shall the more easily be drawen out. But for because that the said medicines are strong: you must vse them in strong & boisterous bodyes.

And if the said diseases, doe chaunce in tender and delicate people, as womē and little Childzen: then they must be liquified with some kinde of Oil, or resolutiue Unguent, namely Amaricum and Opobalsamum,

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and in sted of these Sussinum and Ciprinum, or if these be not to be had: you shall take Oil. Or if it be in Alexandria, you shall take Oleum ricinum and Rhaphaninum, for surely there is abundance of this aforesaid in Alexandria, & also through all Egypt. But there is not to be found Oleum sinapinum but with great difficultie, the which Oile if it be put in the afoze said medicament: there is no doubt but that it will be much more
Stronger

stronger and better to keep open the punctures of the Nerves, and if you haue no Oppoponax to make the said medicin withall: you may take Sagapenum dissolved in Vinagre, Rosin or Propolis, or some greaces, being very olde so that they be sharp, and of a suttle substance, as of a Lyon, Leopard, Beare or Fox or els of wilde Ducks.

The greaces which are most requisite in this medicine.

Or els these greaces following being very olde, of a Bul or of a Cote. And this is to be noted, that the older the greaces be: the more sharper, and namely the greace of a Hog the whiche is more soft and moist then all the aforesaid. And of the like nature is Wine and Vinagre and Mary, but of all Maryes: the best is the mary of a Hart, or of a Calf. Of these aforesaid medicines Galene dooth counsaile to haue in a rediness, the whiche he did alwaies vse in punctures of Nerves, wherewith he had good successe.

The vse of Pigeons dung.

F Or because that Pigeons dung is sharp: it must be used in the stead of Euphorbium, neuertheless it is of a more suttle substance then Euphorbium, wherfore it is more conuenient in strong

L.

and

The composition

and boisterous people, as rusticall bo-
dies dyled with labours, Galen some-
times did mingle mettalls togethers bea-
ten in Vinagre in the forme (as before
hath been said) and by that meanes the
medicine was made more sharp, euen
as though he had put in Verdegrece.

¶ *Of Medicines called Dia-*
botanum, that is to say, made of
herbes.



Alen the interpreter of Phi-
sick and lerned in all thinge:
would omit nothing whiche
did appertain to the curation
of wounds of Nerues, for whi-
che cause he hath taught diuers maners
of curations, to the end that if the one
should faile: they should haue others at
all times when need required, and also
when vpon the suddaine a Chirurgian
is called to visit any Patients, whereas
the Simples requisit cannot be gotten,
therfore Galen right wisely hath taught
the way to compound medicines for wounds
of Nerues with hearbes in stead of the
mettalls aforesaid.

First the said Galen did compound
medicines

of medicins. Fol. 26.

medicines for wounded Nerves of those
herbes which were of a subtle substance, Herbs and
roots for
the compo-
sition of
medicines.
that is to wit of Dictamus, Amaracus,
and Malus terræ which is Aristolo-
chia, moreover he did make some in the
which he did put in Marou amaricum,
which is Margerum, Polium argemo-
næ, which is called Aigrimony, Cha-
mapitis id est vina artetica centaurium
Radice omnium, Aristolochiarum,
Draconculi, Ficus agrestis, Brionia, Al-
thea, Iridis, Acori mei, Asari phoud est
Valeriana, Gentiana and Panacis. All
the which herbes and roots afore named
Galen hath written and declared in his
Books of Simples. And this you shall
note, that because they haue a bitterish
tast without absterfion or immoderate
sharpnes: they are convenient in wound
of Nerves, and how they ought to be used
marke this that followeth.

First they must be dried, then stamp-
ped and beaten very fine, then searced
through a fine searce. For if it be of a
groce substance: it is not convenient in
wounds of Nerves, which dooth require
the moste subtle and finest that may be,
(as before hath been said) then after that
these hearbes and Rootes be finely pou-
dered

The manner
for to com-
pound me-
dicins with
the said
herbes.

L.ij.

dried

The composition

ozed: they must be mingled with ~~Wax~~
and Oyle, in suche sort as we haue said
of Euphorbiu.

Compositiōs for wounds of the Nerues, which the Greeks call Po- liteleis, that is to say sumptuous,



It is not onely profitable to
haue the knowledge to com-
pound medicines of the sim-
ples also: said: but others
sumptuous & of great price,
for although y they be but seldom vsed,
yet neuerthelesse it fortuneth sometimes,
that if you haue a great number of medi-
cines: you shal scant please the Patient,
for he wil haue them made of such Sim-
ples as are very sumptuous. As for an
exaample Galen maketh mention of a ve-
ry rich man whiche he dooth not name,
in his first Booke of the knowledge of the
iudgement of the pulse, and this third
Booke. The which rich man did by all
the meanes possible he could, approue to
heale a malignant Ulcer vpon one of his
seruants, then when he did see that he
could not heale it: he did commit it into
Galens hands, and after that he percei-
ued

ned that Galen had healed it: he did desire him to giue him the receipt of the medicine wherewith he did heal his soze said seruant. The said rich man did not consider that there are many kindes of malignant Ulcers: but thought with one medicine to heale all maner of blcers, yet neuerthelesse Galen did giue to him the foresaid receipt. But when he had the composition: he said go thy waies and giue thy receipt to beggers, and let me haue an other moze costlier and of richer Simples.

An history
of a cure
which Galen
did on
a malignant
Ulcer.

And also at a nother time when hee could not heale a Childe that had a certain infirmitie about his eare (with his owne medicine whiche he vsed without method) did send him to Galen, and afterwards he met with one by chaunce, of whome hee did vnderstand that the said Childe was healed: he was very desirous to knowe what maner of medicine Galen vsed.

Then considering that he had seen many that haue been wounded, hothe in Nerues and other places, and hauing their fingers cut with putrifaction, and some of them haue dyed, and others lamed. And contrary wise he did vnderstand

The composition

An excellent
method to
cure wounds
of Nerues.

stand that none of them whiche Galene did dresse dyed, no; were in daunger of death, but that speedily did help them: he demaunded the receipt of same maner of sumptuous or odoziferous Unguent for wounds of Nerues, then Galene did giue to him many receipts faithfully dispensed, with the whiche hee healed many that had wounds in the Nerues, for the which he gaue Galen great prayse, and gaue him moste hartly thanks for giuing of the so liberally, for whiche cause he did present Galen with a present, the receipts which he gaue him were these that folow.

Rec. Cinamomi, Dictamni, Maryana drach. 40.

Certainly these Simples are odoziferous and suttle, hee would not put in Amara cum, because it had not a good smel, also at Rome it was very hard to be found, as of Marum. You must beat these Simples very fine and serce them as before hath been said, and then temper them with the Cerot made of very good Oppobalsame, and Tyrrhenique War, which Cerot is made of viij. parts of War, and x. parts of Oppobalsame.

The

¶ The composition of the receipt
is thus.

Rec. Ceræ, parte. 8. Oppobalsame,
parter. 10. ad to of the best Turpentine
parte 1. the Terebenthine is added to in
the end, and if you wil haue the medi-
cine cleauing, and of a resonable forme:
you may ad to also of precious Mirrh.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen The ma-
ner to pre-
pare Un-
guents.
did vse the Cerot which the Græks call
Mirepsice, & the Unguents whiche the
Romains call Vnguentum spicatum,
and Phuliatum, in adding to the ry. part
of Pompholigoes washed, which must
be prepared with Terrhenique, Mar,
and burnt Nardus in a double vessell,
which is vulgarly called Balneum ma-
riæ, and all Unguents ought to be prepa-
red after the like sorte.

In punctures of Nerues the mosse
sharpest medicines are mosse conueni-
ent because they keep the wound open, A note of
punctures
and weids
of Nerues
discovered.
but in wounds of nerues discovered, it
is conuenient to vse medicines whiche
haue a mene astrictio with resolute ver-
tue, and without biting, as Amornum,
spicanardi, and folium Malabathri.

The

The composition

The composition of Medicines by other Physicians which Galen maketh mention of.

There was none before Galens time which did write the reason and manner to cure the wounds of Nerues, nevertheless some haue since his time, but without distinction and good order. Among other a Physician of his time did prepare one as foloweth.

Rec. Ceræ 6, unces. Olei. unces. 9.
Myrcos. unces. 6. Chalcitidis. drach. 1.
Acris squama. unces 2. and a half. Thuris half an vnce. Galbani 1. vnce.

The Simples which may be liquified, that is to say, the Wax and the Galbanum after that they be resolved: you shall mix them with the mettalls. first being beaten very fine with strong Vinagre. Galene neuer knew the Author of this composition, and saith that he neuer found it neither in Asclepiades Apothecary, nor in Petron, nor in Andromacus. Albeit that the ancient Physicians did compound good medicines,



An

of medicins. Fol. 29.

Another of Adromachus.

The whiche is good as Asclepiades doth write for wounds in Nerues and Muscles, contusions and gallings, and for any member being broken, there may be made with it also Collires, for diseases of the eyes, and is a good reme-
dy for pain of the head and for all greifs.

Rec, Argenti spuma, Cera ana drach **Alus. 18**
144 Ammoniack drach. 72. Tereben-
thine drach. 36. Lance succidæ com-
bustæ drach. 12. Aeris squamme, Thu-
ris, Aristolochiæ ana drach, 8. Olei ri-
cini hemi. 3.

The maner to prepare it is thus.

First you shall boil the Oile and the Li-
targe together, after that ad to the Wax
and the Turpentine, and when it hath
boyled till it come to a reasonable consi-
stance: you shall ad to Ammoniacum.

Note that this medicine is not conueni-
able in punctures of Nerues: for because
it is astringent. Neuerthelesse it may
be vsed where the Nerues and tendones
be discouered. And if there be any infla-
mation: it must be liquified with Oile
of Roses, and if there be none: it may be
liquified with olde Oil, Recinum cha-

The facultie and vi-
sage of this
medicine.

¶

mamelium

The composition

mamelium and others which are for soft and tender bodies, and for the strong and boisterous: you shall use strong Oile as Oleum radicis, Ficus, Aggrestis, Briome, Asari, Dracunculi, Aristolochia and Panacis, but the Aristolochia and Panacis are more strong then the others.

Another composed by Claudius Philoxenus Chirurgion for the foresaid greases.

Illius. 18. Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cere ana drach 160. Ammoniacy, drach. 80. Propoleos drach 40. Terebenthine, Resine, Sicce, Thuris, Squame æris, ana drach. 16. Lanne succide, cōbustæ, Squamæ Stomatidis, ana, drach. 8. Oppoponacis dra, 4. Olei ricini hemi. 3.

A reddish medicine of Halicus.

Illius. 100 Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cere ana, drach 100, Terebenthinæ, Mannæ, Thuris, Galbani, Minii Cinoptici, ana drach, 8 Olei sexta. 1.

**The stillie of this
Emplaster**

This implaster is good in greene wounds, and for wounds of the Nerues, and for Ulcers of the eyes, which bee hard to cicatrice. And to resolute all hardnes

of medicins. Fol. 30.

nes and principally of the Dugs. It is likewise good for biting of mad Dogs, and for the stinging of Dragons, and the venimouse fish called in Greek Trigon Thalassia, and in Latin Pastinaca Marina. Asclepiades doth write that it is onely for wounds, & maketh no mention for punctures of Nerues although it wil serue in bothe.

A nother catagmatique medicin composed by Moschion.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, minam. i. which is 160. drach. Picis aride drach. 160, Seue vitulinę dra. 160. Resine Terebenthine drach. 80. Manne thuris drach. 80. Cere drach. 40. Eruginis oppoponacis, Galbani ana drach 8. Olei ricini hemi i. Aceti hemi i. Licorice cicamini hemi i. Picis liquid, clath. 3.

The manner to bail this Unguent is thus. First you shall boile the Litarge and the Dile together, then ad to the Calues greace, and after that the Manna and the Thuris, let them be stirred continually til they be incorporated, then you shall put to it the Pitch, the wax and the Turpentine, and consequently the others, which must be boyled in fourme

The composition

of an Emplaister, after that you shall ad to the Galbanum, Eruge and Opponax, dissolved in Vinagre, then ye shall take the licour of Cicamini, and the liquid Pitch, and boil them in another vessel, and when they bee melted together, and somewhat thick: you shall mingle them with the others, and set them on the fire again, til they come to a perfect consistance.

Then you shall let it stepe in white Wine the space of iij. dayes, after you may strike it vpon a linnen cloth to vse as an Emplaister.

The vertues of this Emplaister

This Emplaister is very good in green wounds, and for cutting and contusion of Nerues, for a fracture with a wound and with convenient ligature dooth cause calles to ingender in bones, it is likewise good in the beginning of an Hydropsie, for contusion of the Testicles, for Rhagadies, for Tumours of the Throte called of the grecks, Bronchocilas, to be brief this is a right excellent medicine.

FINIS.

The curation of wounds of
Nerues, Tendons & ioints,



He cause of solu
tion of continuitie the
whole and sound partes
in Nerueus places, may
chaunce diuers waies,
that is to say, by contu-
sions, as blowes with Stones, Staues,
Hammers, Clubs, Hargubush, Crosse-
bowes, bitings and such other like. Like
wise it may come by sharp and pricking
Instruments. As a Bodkin, Speare,
Dart, Thorne or venimouse Beast, or
such like. Also by cutting with a sword,
or Knife. Of the which wounds some be
made according to the length of the Ten-
done, Nerue or Sinew, Membrane or
Caule, and others according to y^e bredth
with great incision, and some meane or
lesser, of the which hurts these accident^s
may folow.

As pain, vehement fluxion, inflama-
tion, feuer, losse of reason, Sinope, A-
postume, Gangrena, and mortification
of the whole parte, and oftē times death
by reason of the communication and
consent

The curation

consent that they haue with the Brain and other noble partes.

Moreouer it is to bee vnderstanded, that when the Nerues or Tendones bee but halfoz little cut, the wound is more dangerous, then if they were cut quite a sunder.

That whi
ch couereth
the Scul.

And so is it with the Perioſten, pericranium and membranes, or because that the portion or parte that is cut doth drawe him self to his beginning, which causeth conuulsions and Cramps, but when they be wholly cut: there foloweth no accidents. Insomuch that they haue no contrarietie when they retire, the which is manifestly ſeen in the wound of the head, for where the Pericranium is but half cut: the accidents are more vehement then when it is wholly cut, as we may dayly ſee by example, when we make incision to apply the Trepan.

And amongst all the hurtes of the Nerues, the prickings bringeth moſte pernicious and terrible accidents, by reason that the orifice is so small, that the humour cannot issue out, but remaineth within and there gathereth a sharpnes, whiche drincketh into the Nerues and Tendons, and doth cause them to ſwel,
and

of wounds. Fol. 32.

and by the swelling they are shortned,
wherof commeth suche pain, that it cau-
seth most painful cramps, and such other
like accidents as befoze hath been said.

The cure of punctures of the Nerues.

For the curation, there are two
things to be considered, that is to
say, to appease the pain, and to defend
the parte afflicted from fluxions and A-
postumation: for the accomplishing of
the whiche, you shall applye vpon the
wound at the beginning a desiccatiue
medicine, of a thin and suttle substance,
to the end it may penetrate more easly
the botom of the prick, and consume the
moisture therein, which other wise wold
cause an egre sharpnesse (as afoze said)
which sharpnes would bring great pain
and accidents. Wherfoze you shall ap-
plye Oil of Turpentine, with a little A-
qua vitæ wel rectified, or Euphorbium
and Sulpher poudred and incorporated
together, and applyed very warme, or
els Oyle of Vitroel and Aqua vite, and
round about the place this Cataplasma
folowing.

Rec. Farine hord. & orrob. ana vnces
2. Sirup. acetosi, vnces 3. Flor. Camomil
two

The curation

two handfuls. Lixiuii qui sufficien, fiat Cataplasma.

If by this order the paine doth not cease, and that there be any contraction of Nerue: you shall apply speedily hot seething Oil with lint being dipt in it, as well at the botome as the edges of the wound, which must be done two or three times at one dressing, for by this kinde of Cauterization: you shall cease the pain, by reason of the burning of the Oile, the Nerues or Tendons doth lose their sensible feeling.

Of the wounds of the ioints,

The wounds of the ioynts are for the moste parte mortall by reason of their deneruations or Tendones and membranes, with the which is mingled Nerues, for the which cause they haue greater feeling, for the Nerues being mingled with them: causeth more pain, which pain bringeth this aforesaid accidents, and especially if they be in the interior partes, as vnder the arme holes, the bough of the arme, in y^e wrists or in the hammes, or groynes. By reason of the great Veines, Arteryes and Nerues whiche are in those partes, and by the
menes

of wounds. Fol. 33.

meanes of solution of continuitie, that are in those partes, causeth great pain, flux of blood and other like accidents.

For the ordering of the whiche: you must perseuer according to the nature of the said accidents, in staying the flux of blood and appeasing the pain asmuch as you can possible, and if the wound be great: you shall stich it leauing an Orifice in the lower parte therof for to giue issue to the matter, this bæing don: you shall apply this poulder folowing the space of 9. or thre dayes to preserue the stiches.

Rec. Thuris sanguinis draco. Boli armenici, terræ figil. ana drach 2. Aloes, mast. ana drach. 1. fiat puluis subtilis.

The whiche poulder you shall apply vpon the seme, and round about the ioint a defensiu made of the whites of Egges, Oil of Roses, Bol, Mastick and Barly meale. And if you apply any tent: he must be short and not to big, lest hee should cause pain, which tent shalbe applyed with a digestiue made with the yolk of an Egge, Oil of Roses and a little saffron.

Also if the said wound be little and straight (rather then to fal into these aforesaid

R.

said

The curation.

said accidents) you shall inlarge it to the end that the humours which be come to the part (by reason of the pain) may haue a large issue.

Moreover the afflicted part must haue rest and be kept frō colde, and also from medicines which dooth relax, soften or moist, but contrary wise they must be astringent and dry as this Cataplasma folowing.

Rec. Furfuris maciris, farinæ hordei, et fabar. ana vnces. 4. Flor. Camomille Melliloti ana half an handful. Terebent. vnces 3 Mellis communis vnces 2. Olei mirh vnces. 1. Oximel sump. vel Oxicrat, vel Lixiuij. qui suff. fiat Cataplasme ad formam pultis.

Or els this. Rec. the lyes of wine, wheat Bran, Cipres Nuts, Galles and Terebenthine, with this make a Cataplasma, many suche other like may bee made, but this shall suffice.

For those that be applyed on these parts must restrain, dry and corroboreate or strengthen the ioints, this doing you shall cease the pain, and keep the humors from the afflicted parte.

Moreover, this is to be noted, that neither within the wound nor without, you
shal

shall applye any Willy or greasy medicine, for asmuch as it relaxeth the substance of the muscles, membranes and Nerues : by the which meanes it doth make the place moze apt to receiue defluxions. And also it doth so relax and moisten the wound, that it is a great hindrance to the consolidation.

Wherefore the medicines (which ought to be vsed in this cause) must be desiccative and astringent as this that followeth, which is bothe astringent, desiccative and glutinative.

Rec. Terebint. venic. vnces 2 . Aqua vitæ parum. Pul. aloes. Mast. mirh, Bol armene ana. 2. scruples. And so applied as need shall require, or some other good Balme, being applied with desiccative poulder, so that the poulder be without any sharpnes, and if there come any accidents : it shalbe remedied by medicines contrary to the same, according as neede shall require.

And this is a principall thing to be looked vnto , that you keep the wound from colbe, the which is all together contrary bothe to wounds and vlcers , by Hippo. 5. Aphons, the which menes a great number haue perished as Hippocrates testifieth, say-

R. y.

ing

The curation

ing that to all vlcers the colde is biting, it hardeneth the skin, it causeth pain and keepeth wounds from suppuration, (for asmuch as it dooth choke y^e naturall heat, which should bring suppuration) and causeth the place to be euil colozed: with shakings, feuers, conuulsions and exten-
sions. So that the excrements whiche do auoid is a glittig Muscele Ige, thin or watrish humoz, which dooth commonly folow in these kindes of wounds, for because it is a proper humoz that floweth out of these wounds, for euery place dooth giue his proper humoz : as for example the bone beeing broken, the nourishment of them engendzeth a Calus.

Now this humoz whiche commonly issueth out of the neruous places, is mixed with colde, whiche causeth extreme pain, and resisteth y^e medicins, although they be potentiall hot.

To appease the foresaid pain, and to correct the intemperature of the colde humoz: you shall apply warme thinges, not onely potentiaily : but also actually, as a Bullocks bladder beeing half filled with some resolutiue medicin and warmed, or of Ricks beeing made very hot and then quenched in Wine, and so applied

of wounds. Fol. 35.

plyed about the ioint, and to heat them as often as need shall require.

By this actual heat, nature is holpen to digest and resolute the humors contained in the place, and doth strengthen it, for because that the ioynts haue but little heat in them: for the which cause there be few medicins that wil profit, except they be actually hot. Wherefore I wil conclude that the office of the ioint is increased rather of colde then of heat.

For the which cause the Methodicall Chirurgian, must haue a great respect to these wounds, in taking his Iudication of things naturall, not naturall and against nature. And moreover he must haue the knowledge how to place the wounded ioints, which shalbe shewed heer folowing.

The situation of the wounded Ioint.

I If the wound be in the fore parte of the shoulder: you shall lay vnder the arme hole a Boulster and carry your arme in a Towel bearing vp the elbow to the end that you may raise and holde vp the bone, and so to keep him in his right place, for by this meanes, the glutination and consolidation, shall the better

This is ment by great wounds in the ioints.

The curation

ter and sooner be done.

And if the wound be in the lower parte, then when you see that nature beginneth to ingender flesh, and that the lips of the wound beginneth to close: you shall haue good respect to cause the Patient often to lift vp and down his arme, for if you doe forlewe this, and that the Cicatrice be once made: the patient shall neuer lift his arme hye, but with great pain.

The situation of the Elbow.

If the wound be in the joint of the Elbow, you shall situate the arme in a meane forme, that is to say, neither to straight, nor to muche bowing in, for if the arme be healed in a meane forme: the diseased partie shall haue the vse of it a great deale the better, then otherwise he should haue had if it had been to straight or to much bowing in.

The situation of the Wrists.

When the wound is in the outward or inward parte of the wrists, or in the ioints of the fingers. The hand and the fingers must be situated half bowing and you shall put within the hand some round

of wounds. Fol. 36.

round Ball or compresſor, for becauſe that if he keep his hands and fingers in a ſtraight forme & nothing bowing: they wil remain without any office, for becauſe that the action of the hand is to take. Wherefore you ſhall obſerue the forme to the half bowing, and hauing the ſaid forme, he ſhalbe able ſomewhat to help him ſelf, in handling of many things as a ſword, Pike, Halbart and the hodel of his Horſe and ſuche other like, which is done by the action of the hand.

The ſituation of the Hip.

I If the wound be in the Hip, you ſhall uſe ſuch order that the Os femur. doe not come out of his place, the which may be done by compresſours and ligatures, and ſo to place the Patient vpon his back vntill ſuch time, as it is grown to a perfit Conſolidation.

The ſituation of the Knee.

I If the wound bee in the Joynt of the Knee, the Leg ſhall not be kept ſtraight out: but a little bowing, for if he remain ſtraight: the Patient ſhall go very ill, alſo if it be to much bowing in: it wil be to ſhort.

The

The curation.

The situation of the Foot
or Toes.

I If the wound bee in the Joint of
the Foot or Toes : the Patient
shall keep them out straight, and not cro-
ked for if they be any thing bowing:
the Patient shall neuer go so
wel as when they bee
straight.

FINIS.



*A breef gathering to gitber
of certain erroꝝ which the cō-
mon Chirurgians vse : very necessary
and profitable foꝛ all Chirurgians,
which are desirous to haue the
right method of curing.*

The first error which they vse; is touch-
ing the dissease called in Latin, Lues
Venerea, and in English the French
Pocks,



*The errors which
be vsed at this present
(touching the Venerian
dissease) are very great,
principally at the begin-
ning, foꝛ when it begin-
neth it appeereth in the yard with infla-
mation, Ulcers and excoziation of the
conduit of the Urine, whiche commeth
from the neck of the Bladder. And after
that commonly foloweth Apostumes of
the groynes, with pusses and suche o-
ther like discoloured Pimples accor-
ding to the infected humoꝛ, foꝛ the cure
of the which, they begin with vehement
oꝛ strong medicins, as Colocinthis, con-
fection*

Certain errors.

fection of Hamech or such like. And the next day following they open a Vein in the right or left Arme (respecting not that there may follow a Lack of their vehement purgation) and then minister their Unctions and suffumigations whiche is certainly a manifest error.

By the whiche meanes they drawe the infectious blood and humors to the noble partes, and feeling the inward annoyance of the same: sendeth it to diuers outward partes of the body. The which doth ingender hard tumors as knots and kernels not easely curable and moste sharp and fretting (rebellions against curation) botches with such other like.

And so by the malitiousnes of the humor: it corrupteth and eateth the bone, with such paines and torments that the poore patients are so afflicted: that they knowe not where to rest, and especially more in the night then in the day. Therefore at this present, I haue thought good according to my little skil: to teach a method for bringing these errors into a perfect order.

At the beginning of this contagious disease: you shall first begin this curation by euacuating of the body with gentle

Certain errors. Fol. 38.

the Lenitiues, which doe bothe coole the
boyling rage of the blood; and also make
it thinner, in mundifying the blood,
this must be vsed according to the tem-
perature of the body.

The whiche shalbe done after that
the body is prepared, to the end that the
solutiues may the better work vpon the
aforesaid humors. For in this case, na-
ture must rule the Chirurgion, & not the
Chirurgian nature. Then after that: it
is necessary and profitable to open the
Anckle vein, in the right or left foot, ac-
cording as y^e Apostume doth apper & if
therbe no apostume: according to y^e discre-
tion of the lerned Chirurgion, this done:
you diuert or pul back y^e aforesaid infecti-
us humors, fro the principall parts. And
vpon y^e Apostume, you shall apply conti-
nually mollifying & drawing medicins,
in doing what may be to bring him to
suppuration. This Indicatiōs beeing ac-
complished: you shall vse of the potion
made with Ebum & Guaiacum, pre-
pared according to the temperature of
the humors, which shalbe vsed the space
of a moneth or there abouts.

And although that some learned men
haue an opinion, that the decoction of

D. y.

Guaiacum

Certain errors.

Guaiacum ought to be used without any other medicines, yet neuer the lesse it hath been found by experience, that the vse of other Simples with it, (being fit and agreeing to the diseases) hath a great deale more profited, & been found of better effect then if it had been ministered alone, for in a compound disease: a Simple remedy is not requisite.

Although that Alphonsus Ferrus hath written to the contrary, the which Alphonsus vseth this decoction of the wood in a manner to all diseases (whose opinion is not to be followed) which decoction is used in Pthisi. etiam si dies placuerit in senio Philippi.

Moreover they haue greatly erred, which haue set forth the Radix chin being a root very deer, vnprofitable, and all together without taste, and the greatest error of all is committed among them, which haue brought in vse, the diet of the decoction of Box tree, which is an astringent wood, stinking and an enemy to all the principall partes. And if you wil haue a wood which is most agreeable to the Guaiacum: you shal vse of Fraxinus, the which openeth obstructions of the Liuer, of the Splett and of the

after this
frax

Certain errors. Fol. 39.

the Rains, for I haue knowne many which by the vse therof haue recovered their helth.

¶ The second error touching the saide disease vwhen it commeth to suppuration.

When this disease hath been once taken in hand and euil handled, either by Ignorance of the Chirurgical or the negligence of the patient: The comon Chirurgians vse commonly new errors, that is, in giuing solutiues without preparing of the euil humors. By the which meanes they take away the best and leaue the worst behinde, wherof ingendreth podes, olde and cancard sores, and such like. When they (as euil or rather worse) apply their vnctions or suffumigations before that the vlcers be made clean or the podes taken away, and sometimes leaue the bone foule. By the which menes they purchase to themselves both shame and infamy, for within foure or five moneths the vlcers open with great corruption of the bone.

Moreover they commit an erreure touching the vnction, for they anoint the head, the Region of the hart, and other noble

Certain errors.

ble partes, against all reason. And also all the whole body ouer, which is the occasion of many a mans death.

Therfoze to amend these errors (when you see that this disease is confirmed, and that there are hard Ulcers, hard swellings or Nodes) it is the moste surrest way to mundifye the said Ulcers and to open the Nodes with a catwstick, then you shall make incision in the node vnto the corruption of the bone, and then apply Præcipitatum, or els pledges with Basilicon and Presipitatum mingled together, this don: you shall take away the corruption of the bone.

And then after that you may safely vse your vntions made with Axungia Gummes, Mineralls, Oiles and Mercury, also if you ad thereto of fine Treacle or Mithridatum, it wil be the better.

You shall anoint the Shoulders, the muscles of the back, the Loines, y^e Hips, the Thighs, the knees, and all the outward members, as Legges and Armes.

But you must take very good heede that you touch not the head, the region of the hart, the Stomack, nor the ridge of the Back. Also yee must haue a good respect to cease your anointing, in
such

Certain errors. Fol. 40.

suche order that you bring not to muche accidents to the mouth, wherby the Patient might utterly lose the vse bothe of his tung and teeth.

Because that so many ignorant Chirurgicalians, haue taken vpon them this cure (without either discretion in applying the vntion, or ordering of y^e patient) I haue thought good to write y, or three words touching the ordering of the Patient.

When the body is prepared of his humors, with apt and meet medicines, aswel Sirups, Decoctions, purgings, and opening of the Vain according to the disposition of the body : the patient shalbe placed in a place naturally hot or els otherwise made warme, whiche must be free from all colde, hauing the doores, windowes and other open places closely stopt, for the colde aire is very hurtful bothe for the Sinewy parts, and also for the working of medicines, for it wil deminish & hinder the actions thereof. And in this case ther are many which commit great errors, which are worthy of reprehencion, for aswel in the winter as in the Summer: they anoint the Patients in great and large Chambers, where

Certain errors.

where very much ayre entreth.

Wherefore at y^e beginning of this cure (if the place be not very close & warme) you shall make a Pavilion with Couerings and suche other like round about a fire, by the which meanes you shall keep the colde ayre from the Patient. But if it be possible: it is better to haue a little chamber close and warme, and also continually a pan with Coles in the midst of it.

If it bee so that the Patients be so weake that they cannot abide the heat of the fire, or would be loth to be seen naked (as women or maids) you shall anoint them lying in their beds. First the patient shall put out one Arme, and then the other, and so the rest of the partes shalbe anointed one after an other. And you shall vse the Patients from time to time according to the disease.

The third error is concerning wounds pearcing into the Brest.

If fortuneth often times, that the wounds pearce the holownes of the brest, so that great quantitie of blood doth fall down into the bottome of the same

Certain errors. Fol. 41.

same, and there doth stay upon the Diaphragma, also the heuiness of the said blood oppresseth the Diaphragma, and putrifeth and ingendreth an euill qualitie. The which putrifaction sending vapours to the hart: causeth a continuall feuer, and commonly death within x. dayes. Of the which the common Chirurgians haue no consideration or els by their ignorance they knowe not the cause, and so the Patient is destitute of all help.

Wherefore when you see that the wound percceth into the Thorax or brest you shal take good aduise ment, in searching out diligently, whether the blood be descended into the lower parte of the Diaphragma, the which may bee knowne by the stinking of the breath, and by the relation of the Patient, which doth feele the blood quivering or shaking inwardly. And also commonly his face will be of a reddish or hie colour, by reason of the vapours which assend vp.

And note that at the which side the blood doth mooste remaine in lying upon the same side: the patient shall feele lesse pain then upon the other, because that the said blood oppresseth the Lungs and the Dia-

p.

phragma

Diaphragma is two muscles which go ouerthwart the brest & seperateth the hart frō the Liver.

Certain errors.

phragma, the Chirurgian ought to haue a good respect to y^e signes aboue written, and whilst that the strength of y^e patient is yet remaining: it shall bee needful to make way for the said blood to be Euacuated, between the fourth & v. rib, a hand breadth or a little more from the Ridge of the back, and your incision knife shall be very sharp, also you shall doe it by little and little very gently in cutting Mesopleuria or y^e muscles between the ribs, it ought to be done towarde the lower part of the said muscles, for the vaine whiche nourisheth them and the ligaments which giueth them their mouing and feeling: are placed more aboue then belowe.

After that the incision is made: you shall let out the corrupted blood by little and little, according to your discretion, and it shall suffice to euacuate euery dressing v. or vi. vnces, this done: it shall be very profitable to vse the wanted potions which you shall finde in the writings of learned practitioners which haue largely written of the said potions, and by this meanes aboue written: I healed foure in one yeer. The whiche Cures, without the aforesaid remedies: could neuer

Certain errors. Fol. 42.

neuer haue been holpen, for the whiche
I giue vnto God moste hartly thanks.

¶ The fourth error touching the ap-
plications of the Træpans Terc-
belles, for fractures of the hed.

I In the fractures of the Skul: there
are committed great errors touch-
ing the application of the Træpan, prin-
cipally when the bone is broken in ma-
ny partes, for they haue no considerati-
on of the shiuering of the skul, but apply
the Træpan, by the which meanes, they
presse down the shiuers of the bone vpon
the Dura mater, & rent or tere it in
such order that it bringeth great & grie-
uous accidents, wherby commonly deth
ensueth. Wherefore in this case: you shal
haue a good consideration, befoze that
you apply the Træpan, for it is better (if
it be possible) in this case to vse other in-
strumēt? as Eleuiatozies, Cisers, Lentic-
cul, or such other like, to make way for
the bzused matter which depresseth the
Duramater, it shalbe y better & lesse dan-
ger for the Patient. By this meanes I
haue many times forbo:ne the apply-
ing of the Træpan, to the profit of my
Patients and my good name and esti-
mation

Certain errors.

mation

Moreover there bee many Ignorant Chirurgians which without consideration apply the Trepān, vpon all partes of the hed as wel vpon the commissures or seames : as other places, whiche is the cause of the death of many Patients.

Wherefore they ought to haue a great consideration, and to be very diligent in this respect, and for to vse their art according to the true method.

The fift error touching the punctures of Nerues.

*W*hen it chaunceth that any is hurt by the punctures of Nerues, if hee be not speedily holpen by some cunning and expert Chirurgian : hee is in great danger to fall into cernuolions, which is the occasion of many a mans death which commonly chaunceth to them that be drest by the Ignorant and common Chirurgians, for when they begin the cure : they make fomentation, with hot water, wherein hath ben boyled Malloes, Violets and such like, then after the fomentation they apply an appeaser of pain, made with the crummes of white Bread being mingled with the yolk

Certain errors. Fol. 43.

polke of an Egge, Oil of Camomil and Oil of Roses. The which things are altogether contrary to the Punctures of Nerves.

Forasmuch as their application doth moiste to much the Neruous places and retaineth or keepeth in the matter which is all ready come to the place, and if there be any apostume it doth augment and encrease him, and causeth the matter to ascend up to the brain, wherby ensueth conuulsion and finally death.

Wherefore to auoide this danger, and to follow the cure methodically: you shall haue first a regarde to the Euacuation of the body, and if the strength of the patient be good, to vse Flebetonice Reuolsiue or according to the cause of the grief. When (to take a way that which is ready coniunct) you shall enlarge the Orofice, to the end that the medicin may the better penetrate to the bottom, and take away the Sharpnes of the humor. In this case I haue found very profitable the Oil of Hippiricon prepared in this forme that is to say with Venice Turpentine, and for one ounce of the said Oil, you shall take half a scrupple of Euphorbium, which shalbe applyed be

Certain errors.

ry hot with pledgets, & vpon that a Plaster made with Propolis, Gum ammoniack and Wax as much as shall suffice. By this meanes the matter (which is drunk into the Nerues or tendons) shall be drawen out to the outwarde partes.

Also for this intent I haue found profitable Linsed Oile and Enphorbium of eche like muche, with the rr. parte of Sulphur being very finely poudred, with Perosin and wax as much as shall suffice to make an Unguent.

This Unguent doth heat moderately, attract and dissicate and is of a subtil facultie, with the which (by the help of God) the Chirurgians shall get bothe honoz and profit.

The fixth error is touching the abuse of the runners about called cutters for the stone and Ruptors.

Among the common Runnees about (which vse to cut for the stone and Ruptures) is vsed a great abuse and so be lamented of any christian hart, for vnder this cure of cutting the Hernyes they doe miserably take away the stone aswell in the Hernia aquosa or ventosa as in all the rest, the which is vnnan-

Certain errors. Fol. 44.

ly and against the wil of God, and they
doe not only vse it in men, but mosse of
all in little Childzen, therfoze it should
be very good for the parents which haue
their Childzen in any maner of wayes
troubled with any kinde of Hernies, that
befoze they commit their Childzen to
leese their stones, and some times liues,
by any of these that bee Kunnagates,
(foz so may I wel terme them) that they
shew them to some learned Chirurgian
to the end that he may see what kinde of
Hernies they haue, and so to discern
the Aquosa or Ventosa, from Intesti-
nale or Omentales.

For certainly I haue seen Hernies in
childre which came by the relaxation or
deuision of the Peritoneū, haue been perfit-
ly healed by the apt applying of glutina-
tine medicins & such otherlike, without
cutting or taking away of the Testicle.
But such is the couetouse desire of these
Kunners whiche make the parents be-
leeue that it cannot bee helped without
their butcherly cutting, and for to intrap
mony, for they be as greedy after it as a
ny liuing thing is after their pray, not
hauing the fear of God befoze their eies,
but like greedy gripers catch what they
may

Certain errors.

may for the time , and care not what become of them afterwarde, whether they liue or die , wee haue had it by experience of them what harme they haue don bothe by the murdering cruelly and also laming with continual pain, for when they come rushing into England and haue suche a great name at their first comming. But after when their work^e be tried and then the proof of them seen : the people for the moste parte are wery of them, and many a fatherlesse childe and widdow which they haue made : may lament the time that euer they knewe them , and many others (which is not a few) bide torment^e and pain by the dealing with them . I dare affirme they neuer did any cure in this Realme but that there be English men which haue don the like and greater.

Suche is the folish fantasies of our English nation that if he bee a Straunger : he shall haue more fauourers then an English man, though the English mans knowledge doo far passe the others as experience therein hath shewed , and this I wil stand to the proof that ther be English men that shall in all things doo
as much

Certain errors. Fol. 45.

asmuch bothe by learning and experience
as any of them all. Paradventure you
wil object and say, that there be Straun-
gers which haue don cures which some
English men haue refused, I wil graunt
that it may be so, for there bee a great
many of vnlearned Chirurgians which
take vpon them the art, & look what they
do it is by blinde chaunce, and so through
their blindenes some are marred, in her
by after it falls to a Straungers chaunce
to do it, and then it is giuen out that all
the Chirurgiā in London could not do
it, and so the whole company is defamed
and euil thought of, but I could sweue to
the contrary, where the Straungers haue
left and could not do, English men
haue don it diuers times: which if need
be I can bring the p^roof and no small sort,
whiche to name I will omit til another
time more meet. And now to return to
the matter, see how long any of these cut-
ters do tarry in a place, some a quarter
of a yeere, some half, and none scant a
yeer, for it wil bee to hot for them: for af-
ter their beastlines is once knowe: then
they must seek a new place, for if they
should tary in one place they would bee
hated like mad Dogs, & that they knowe

Certain errors.

well enough. Now for because that they shall not deceiue the cōmon people with their fair promises: I wil write all the kindes of Ruptures or burstings and how to knowe euery one of them to the end that if any Chirurgiā which hath not the knowledge, may straight at the first sight knowe what may be don, and so to enforme the parents of the Children the trueth of it, & what the Cutter may doe in it, for moſte commonly they bee so ignorant that they knowe not the one from the other, therfore as I haue said beſore, it is needfull for the Patients to haue an expert chirurgiā to approve him and ſee whether hee be able to fulfill that which he promiſeth or no. Now I will begin to treat of the kindes of Ruptures and firſt I wil begin with the deniſion of them in generall and then perticularly.

Of the viij. kindes of Hernies.

There be eight kindes of Hernies or Ruptures wherof ſome haue their proper names: and the others by ſimilitude, the proper Hernies doe moſte commonly come by the relaxatiō or Rupture, of the Pretonēū, inſomuch that the Intestines and Epiplocō or zirbus dooth loſe their naturall

Certain errors. Fol. 46.

naturall place, and of these are by kind, that is Enterocoele otherwise called Hernie Intestinale, Epiplocele or Hernie Zirbale, Bubonocoele or Hernie Inguinale, the hernies by similitude are where there is some tumor against nature in the Cods or in some parte of the Groin, without the comming forth of the Intestines or Zirbus, and of these there are v. kindes, the first is called Hernie Aqueuse and of the Greeks Hidrocele, the second hernie Charneuse or Sarcocoele, the third: Variqueuse, the fourth Venteuse which is called of the Greeks Pneumatocoele, the fifth Humorale, whiche shalbe spoken of pertitulerly in order, and first we wil begin with the proper kindes.

Of the hernie Intestinale.

For because that the hernie Intestinale is the moste conuenientest, I wil speake first of it. This kinde is no other then a certain descending down of the Intestines in Scrotum, the cause of the whiche is when the Peritoneum is broken or relaxed in the place wher the Spermatike vessels doe passe, which comonly by some vehement strain, as by vehement running, leaping, lifting,

Certain errors.

or belement crying, and such other like, the signes to knowe when the Intestines is descended into Scrotum, is when he lyes, they wil easely be put bp again without any maner trouble, or may bee reduced the patient standing with ones hands, and in the reducing you shall hear a gurguling or noise, & by this you may knowe it from Zirbus because that whe the zirbus is put bp it makes no noise, and also it is not so painfull : the other signes shalbe declared when we come to speak of the hernie Zirbale.

When this kinde is not very farre gone, and that it be not complet: the best way is to cure it by medicines, aswel to be taken inwards: as to be applyed without, that is to say with emplaisters and so by convenient trussing and bouldstering dript in the Juce of herbes convenient for Ruptures which are of astringat and glutinative facultie. I haue seen many by these afoze said medicines haue been perfectly cured, yet neuerthelesse if for the oldenes of it y it be not tobe cured by these meanes: then you must come to the last remedy which is by cutting, for the executing of the whiche I wish all men to chuse an expert workman, and not

Certain errors Fol. 47

not to trust to much to these runners about, and as for this kinde it may be cut without taking away of the Testicle.

Of hernie Zirbale.

HErnie Zirbale whiche the Græks doe call Epiplocele, is a nother thing then the falling of zirbus (whiche is a grece that couereth the Guts) into Scrotum the which moſte commonly falles within Didimes, but yet ſometimes by the breaking of the Didimes it falls out, the cauſes aſwel inwarde as outwarde are the ſame which cauſe hernie Intestina- le, ſo for look how the Peretoneum is broken or relaxed in the other: euen ſo dooth it in this, the ſignes are much like alſo, ſauing that it is much more ſofter, ſo in the touching it handleth like wol, and is alſo leſſe painful, and it is more difficult to put vp the hernie Intestina- le, and in the redusing makes no noiſe, this kinde is leſſe dangerous then the others by reaſon that the pain is leſſe and alſo ſo becauſe that the excrement is not in it as it is in the hernie Intestina- le.

Now heer is a ſpeciall thing to be noted in this kinde, which the common cutters doe uſe, that is, they doe uſe to cut away

Certain errors.

way the zirbus whiche is descended within Didime without either tying or cauterising, and so there foloweth a flux of blood which hauing no issue but is retained in the belly there doth corrupt whiche causeth most perilous accidents and most commonly the death.

Of the relaxacion of the Peretonium called hernie Inguinale.

HErnie Inguinale is a descending of the Intestines or zirbus into the Groynes, which the Latins call Inguina, the which sort doth neuer go further then the Groin, for when the Intestines or zirbus doth passe thorow the Peretoneum: then is it either Intestinale or zirbale, for this kinde is nothing but a relaxacion of the Peretoneum. The causes are as of the others aforesaid, and it is easely to be knowen by the roundnes, and it will be moze easely reduced then any of the others, you may knowe when the Intestins is descended by noise that it wil make, though not commonly: yet most oftenest as hath been said of Enteroccele, but if it be the zirbus it makes no noise, and is much moze softer and not so great pain.

Of

Certain errors. Fol. 48.

Of the kindes of Hernies which be by similitudes or improperly called.

H Certofore we haue spoken of those three kindes of hernie whiche are properly called, now it remains to speak of the five kindes whiche are by similitudes, & first we wil begin with the Aquose, whiche is no other thing then a certain watrish tumoz of Croton increased by little and little, & for the most part lies betwē heritroides and y Spermatike vessels, howbeit some times it may be contained betwē Dartos and heritroides and betwē Dartos & the Scrotum as many learned men haue writen, the signes are, that the Scrotū doth wax big by little and little and for the moste parte without pain, and the tumoze is heavy and glistering and hard principally when the Scrotum is filled: it waxes in length and doth not return as doth the Intestinale and zirbale; but remaines at one stay.

This kinde is that the water, haue long line there and so corrupted the Testicle: it must be taken away.

Of hernie Charneuse,

Hernie

Certain errors.

Hernie Charneuse which y^e Brak^e docal Sarcoccele is a tumor against nature in y^e Scrotum which there doth grow to a certain scireuse flesh, and doth much resemble the Verequeses or swelled Vaines, the causes of the which are by the gathering togithers of abundance of grosse humors, whiche nature cannot rule because of the weaknes, the signes are an vncquable hardenes, and inflation which doth alwaies remain in the parte that is to say the Dideme, and doth alwaies increace with pain beeing vnequall and not euen, wherefoze Guido saith that this kinde and Vanqueuse ar very dangerous.

Hernie Verequese,

Hernie Verequese is an apperance of Vaines not accustomed about the Testicles and other partes contained with in Scrotū. The causes ar grosse humors gathered togithers as melancolike blood and such like, whiche nature cannot disparte because of weakenesse. The signes are, replecion of the vaines about like to the Twigs of Vines with softnes of the Testicle or Dideme.

This kinde if it be not very great and
far

Certain errors. Fol. 49

gone it may be healed by solutive medicines.

The hernie Ventose.

Hernie Ventose is a tumor of the cords increased of a windiness, the cause is of the imbecility or weaknes of the parte, and is knowen by the swelling of the Cordes and yard, and glistereth like vnto a slikt paper, which comes sudainly and is round and light, so that there be not another humour adioyned with it,

This is to be cured with Carnificatiues as Oleum nucum, Oleum Anethinum, Costinum & c. and there may be added to of Seeds and hearbes, as Semen, anisi, Carui, Fæniculi, Agnicasti, Ruta, Calaminta, Origan. & c.

Hernie Humorale.

Hernie Humorale is an Apostume contained likewise in the cords which is ingendred of humors hot and colde not much declining from his naturall habite, which may lye between Scrotum and Dartos or between heritroydes and Dartos or onely within heritroydes, as for the causes, signes and curation are like

Certain errors.

like to other Apostumes.

Now that I have declared the Definition, causes and signes of hernies: it shall not be amisse to expound in few words those parts which must be opened when any of these kindes must be cured by hand by operation, and this is to be noted first, that the Testicles are covered with three Tunicles, the first of them takes his originall of the skin & is called Scrotum or purse, the second which takes his originall of the Peritonēū and is called Dartos, the third whiche is proper to the said Testicle and is called Heritroydes, these two last do not onely cover the Testicles but also the Spermatike vessels, as well they whiche bring the substance where with the Sperme is made which are named Preparans: as the which bring the Sperme to the neck of the bladder which is called Eiaculatoires or expelling, the which goes vp to Os pubis.

*The declaratiō of the wai ghts
and mesures vled in Chirurgery.*

Her gentle Reader I thought good to declare certain wai ghts and mesures for the better vnderstanding of this
book

Of waightes. Fol. 50.

book of Galens and all other of his works to the end that yung Students in this art should haue none occasion of let frō the perfitt vnderstanding of it, and first I wil shew you how they were called in y olde time of the Greek? & also of the Romaines and as neer as I can how muche euery one doth contain according to our measure. And as for the names of y simples: I thought it good to write them in the Latin as they were, for by the searching of their english names: the Reader shall be ry much profit, and another cause is that I would not haue euery ignorant asse to be made a Chirurgian by my Book, for they would do moze harme with it then good.

First Mina which y Greeks call Mna, there are of diuers sortes, for some are Romain others Attique, others Egiptienne, others Alexandrine, but Romaines is according to Paulus Aegineta and Galens 16. vnces.

The pound according to the Romaines is 12. vnces.

The Attique and Egiptienne is .16. vnces.

The vnce whiche is the 12. parte of a pound is 8. Drams.

℞. ij.

Deunx

Of waights.

Deunx is 11. vnces, which are .2 6 4. **Scruples**, that is, 2. third partes and 1. fourth parte of a pound.

Dextans is the half and the third part of a pound, that is to say 10. vnces and 240. **Scruples**, **Vitruuius** in his third Booke saith that it is the measure of ten Inches.

Dodrans is the half and one quarter of a pound, which is 230. **Scruples**, **Vitruuius** in his Booke afoze said doth call **Dodrans** the measure of 12. Inches.

Bis is 2. third partes which is 8. vnces and 240. **Scruples**.

Sextunx is 1. half and 1. twelf parte that is 7. vnces and 168. **Scruples**.

Selibra is half a pound or **Semis**, and 144. **Scruples**.

Quincunx is 5. vnces.

Triens is the 3. parte of a pound which is 4. vnces and 120. **Scruples**.

Quadrans is the 4. parte of a pound which is 3. vnces and 72. **Scruples**.

Sextans is the 6. part of a pound whiche is 2. vnces and 48. **Scruples**.

Vncia is to say an vnce whiche is 8. **Drams**.

Semiuncia is half an vnce.

Denarius or **Drachma** is the 8. parte of

Of waights. Fol. 51.

of an vnce and is 3. Scruples which the Grekes call Grammata that is xxiij. letters in the Grek, and the vnce hath as many Scruples as the Grek hath letters.

Scruple is as it were the beginning of all waights as an introduction and is 2. Oboles, an Obol is 2. Siliques, and a Silique 2. Chalces, & the Chalces is 8. Graines.

The pound of liquid things as Wine, Oile, and such like, was in Roome measured by a vessel of Hoine whiche had xij. rundels about it, and euery one of them did signifie an vnce, and was called a measured pound, Galen makes mention in his first book De com. medic. secundum genera, in the making of the white plaster.

Amphora of the Italy measure, dooth contain 72. pound of Oile, and of Wine 80, and of Hunny 108. the Hunny is the 4. parte more heuier then is the wine, and the half more then Oile

The Ceranium is of Wine and Vinagre 80. pound, and of Oile 72. pound, and of Hunny 120. pound.

The Vrne is of wine & vinagre 40. l. of Oile 36. l. and of Hunny 60. pound.

The

Of waight.

The Conge is of Wine and Vinagre
10. pound, of Oile 9. pound, and of Hunny
15. pound.

The Sestier is of Wine and Vinagre
1. pound. 8. unces, of Oile, 1. pound, and
of Hunny 2. pound

The Hemine is of Wine and Vinagre
10. unces of Oile. 9. unces, and of
Hunny 1. pound.

The Cotile is of Wine and Vinagre,
10. unces of Oile 9. unces, and of
Hunny 1. pound.

The Oxibaphus is of Wine and
Vinagre 18. Drams, of Oile 13. Drams,
and of Hunny 17. Drams.

The Acetabule is of Wine and Vinagre
18. Drams, of Oile 18. Drams,
and of Hunny 27. Drams.

The Ciath is of Wine and Vinagre
12. Drams and 4. Scruples, of Oile. 18
Drams, and of Hunny 20. Drams.

The Chemic is of wine & Vinagre 3.
Drams and one Scruple and of Oile 3.
Drams, and of Hunny 5. Drams.

*The end of waight and mea-
sures of the auncient writers.*

C *Faults escaped in the Printing.*

Note wheras you finde this letter (a)
that doth signifie the first side of the
leaf, and this letter (b) the second side.

In the first page, read (the third Book
of Galen of the composition of medicines
in general). Then in the first page of the
Epistle to the Reader the xj. & xvi. lines,
fo2 iudications read (indications).

In the 11. leaf a. the xij. and xiiij. lines
read (drachmas) fo2 drachmas, & (Opo-
ponacis) fo2 Apoponax.

In the 14. leaf a. and the xix. line read
(the sixth he doth) fo2 he doth vi. lose.

In the 26. leaf a. and the vi. line read,
(Maron) fo2 Marou. And in y^e xj. line of
the same read (phou idest) fo2 phoud est

In the 27. leaf a. the xvij. line. red (the
chilides parêts did send fo2 Galen) fo2, did
send him to Galen.

In the 30. leaf a the first line read (Paps
o2 Brests) fo2, Dugs.

In the 31. leaf a. the iiij. and v. line leue
out, the whole and sound partes.

In the 33. leaf b. the xv. line read (Olei
mirtules) fo2, Olei mirh.

In the 36 leaf a. the ij. line read (bowing
fo2, lowing.

In

In the 38. leaf a. the xvi. line read (no
apostume in y groin : then according) for
Apostume : according.

In the 41. leaf a the iij. line read (qua-
litie) for, qualtitie. And in b. the xxiij. line
(read woud potions) for, wanted potions
ffo. 47. line. 6. read, is none other thing,

*Gentle Reader I shall most
hartely desire thee that if in the
reading this work other faults
you finde then heer is noted not
rashly to cōdemne the Author
for assure your self that by his
wil none should haue escaped,
and though the Printer be ne-
uer so careful, yet in the prin-
ting some wil escape. Vale*

FINIS.

*Imprinted at London at the
long Shop adioyning vnto
Saint Mildreds Church in the
Pultrie, by John Alde.*

¶ Octostichon Ioannis Banisteri
Nottinghamiensis medicæ & Chi.
rurgicæ artis professoris in lau-
dem medicinæ.

Miramur crebro medicos molimine claros,
corpora præceptis nostra iuuare suis.
Eccè quot assidue scribunt hinc inde libellos,
in laudes artis docte Galene tuæ.
Hanc et maiores, hanc et coluere minores,
hijs confert magna parte, Bakerus opem
Cuius ab ingenio prodit, vigiliq; labore,
vtilis iste liber, dignus & ipse legi.
Hanc artem docuit, vasto qui presidet orbi,
sæpius hanc laudat filius ipse dei.
Hæc visum cæcis, mutis parat ista loquelam
hac audit surdus, claudus et hac graditur.
Hac redit in vitam, vitali lumine cassus,
viuere qua vidi, qui moriturus erat.
huic ergo faueāt, iunctis vmbonib⁹ omnes
et simul huic himnos voce stiloq; ferant.



C.

Tetrastichon

**Tetrastichon eiusdem in librum
Bakeri.**

Mistica magnoperé quicuntq; Chirurgica
huc debes posita sæpe venire mora, (captas
Hac studij fructus: doctissima multa videbis
abditæ quæ longo delituere die.
At nunc sic lucent, vt si laudare pararem,
in mare tunc videar, fūdere ineptus aquas
Ergo Bakere tuum superabit sidera nomen,
atq; aliqua semper parte superstes eris.

Gulielmi Clowei, Chirurgi Lon.
doniensis carmen encomiastichon ad
suum studiosum Georgium
Bakerum,

Laudibus egregiis efferri pulchra solebant,
nec præclara, sua laude carere decet.
Quantos idcirco poscat Bakerus honores,
hoc opere exacto, dicito musa mihi.
Te tua sedulitas transfert ad laudis honorē,
Et tua te virtus inclyta ad astra vehit.
Tu magni Hippocratis referas tu teſte Ga.
Atantis ad nos nobile ducis opus. (leni
Anglia

Anglia, quas fraudes tibi nunc smalkaldia
Bakeri clarum si latuisset opus. (ferret
Ergo quisquis Apollinias fecerit artes,
Bakerum celebret, nocte dieque meum.

G Good cause of prayse you doe deserue,
E euertly to set forth:
O Olde woorks of ffather's wise and grane,
R report dooth shoue is troth.
G Giue forth the same with speedynes,
E encline your whole indeuer:
B Beholde you not what praise it is,
A a man to liue for euer.
K knowing that so the wise doe wright,
E earth though they truely be:
R Reuiue again by Books in sight,
who so wil read may see.

¶ *William Clowes
Chirurgian.*

